

CATALOGUE

OF

COINS OF THE SHÁHS  
OF PERSIA

IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM

LONDON

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES

1887

LONDON:  
PRINTED BY GILBERT & RIVINGTON (LIMITED),  
ST JOHN'S HOUSE, CLERKENWELL ROAD

# THE COINS

OF THE

SHÁHS OF PERSIA,

ŞAFAVIS, AFGHÁNS, EFSHÁRIS,  
ZANDS, AND KÁJÁRS.

BY

REGINALD STUART POOLE, LL.D.

CORRESPONDENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

LONGMANS & Co, PATERNOSTER ROW; B. M. PICKERING,  
66, HAYMARKET; B. QUARITCH, 15, PICCADILLY; A. ASHER & Co.,  
13, BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN, AND AT BERLIN;  
TRUBNER & Co, 57 & 59 LUDGATE HILL;  
ALLEN & Co, 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

PARIS: MM C. ROLLIN & FÉVAUDANT, 4, RUE DE LOUVOIS

1887.

## PREFACE.

---

THE present Volume contains the description of the Coins of the Şafavi and subsequent dynasties of Persia, from the enthronement of Sháh Isma'il I., A.H. 907=A.D. 1502; to the present day.

The work follows the system of previous volumes describing Oriental Coins, and is similarly illustrated. As however it is the first Catalogue of Persian coins of its class, yet issued, the number of plates is larger than usual.

The absence of any authoritative history of Persia in a European language has made research in Persian manuscripts a first necessity, while the imperfection of the few lists of Persian coins in numismatic works has rendered their decipherment a new inquiry. In both cases this labour could not have been performed without the generous aid of my colleague Dr. Charles Rien, Keeper of Oriental Manuscripts, who has not only allowed me to refer to him throughout the composition of the work, but has also read the proof-sheets. While such merit as the work may possess is largely due to him, he has not catalogued the coins, and is therefore not responsible for any defects. I would also express my sincere acknowledgments to Professor Dr. Wold Tiesenhansen, Keeper

	PAGE
Determination of dates <i>continued</i> —	
Sisimis, maternally	xi
The Family of David	xli
Ahmad	xli
Sulaiman II	xli
Isma'il (III)	xlii
Afghāns	xlix
Mahmud	xlix
Ashraf	xlix
Fāshāris	xlix
Nādir Shāh	xlix
'Adil Shāh	l
Ibrāhīm	l
Shāh Rukh	li
Bakhtiaris	lii
'Alī Merdān Khān	lii
Afghān	lii
Azād Khān	lii
Zāds	liv
Kerīm Khān	liv
Abul Fetḥ and Muḥammad 'Alī Khān	lv
Muḥammad 'Alī Khān	lv
Abul Fetḥ Khān, second reign	lvii
Sadīk Khān	lvii
'Alī Murād Khān	lvii
Ja'afar Khān	lviii
Luṭf 'Alī Khān	lviii
Kajārs	lviii
Muḥammad Ḥasan Khān	lviii
Ḥusayn Kulī Khān	lix
Akā Muḥammad Khān	lix
Fetḥ Alī, Bāfā Khān	lix
Ḥusayn 'Alī	lx
'Alī	lx
Muḥammad	lx
Ḥasan Khān Salār	lx
Nasir-e'dīn	lxi

	PAGE
§ II COINAGE	lxi
Denominations	lxi
Hanway's tables	lxi
Gold coins Isma'il I, to Khans	lxii
Hanway's statements as to silver money compared with coins	lxiii
Table of weights of silver coins Muhammad to Tahmásp II	lxiii
Information of Chardin and Tavernier as to silver money	lxiv
Evidence of table	lxiv
Later silver coins	lxiv
Coinage of Kajar Sháhs	lxiv
Art of coins	lxvi
Inscriptions	lxvi
Obverse Formulæ	lxvi
Reverse Royal style to Tahmásp II	lxvii
Ali Riza coins Their origin	lxix
Style of Nádír and successors to Isma'il (III)	lxx
Mahdí coins &c, of Khans	lxxii
Coins of Kajar Sháhs	lxxiv
Mints	lxxv
Dates	lxxv
Distichs	lxxvi
Safavíes	lxxvi
Isma'il II	lxxvi
'Abbás II	lxxviii
Sulaimán I (Safi II)	lxxix
Sultán Husain	lxxx
Tahmásp II	lxxx
'Abbás III	lxxxii
Sultán Husain II	lxxxii
Sultán Muhammad	lxxxii
Safavíes maternally	lxxxii
The family of Dául	lxxxii
Ahmad	lxxxiii
Sulaimán II	lxxxiii
Afghans	lxxxiii

	PAGE
Kájárs .	113
Aká Muhammad Khan	113
Fet h Ali (Bába Khan)	148
I et h 'Alí Sháh	150
Muhamma l Sháh	177
Rel elion of Hájir Khan Sár	186
Nasir ed din	187
Uncertain time of Isma il i or Jahmusp i	209
Vassal king Timuri Babar under Isma il i	210
Autonomous Coiper	212
Iran	212
Abu Shahr	213
Ban lar Abu Shahr	215
Arde l il	217
Urumí	217
Isfah an	219
I riv an	221
Borujird	226
Baghdád	227
Bandar 'Abl ís?	227
Belibehán	228
Tabriz	229
Tiflis	234
Tui	236
Tira?	236
Khoi	237
Demávend	238
Resht	238
Ra'násh	239
Sa vj Bula gh	240
Shemákhí	240 *
Shir z	241
Teherí'n	242
Kazvin	243
Kandahar	244
Kermánsí áhán	240
Káshan	252

	PAGE
Ganja	253
Mazenderan	257
Meshhed	259
Herát	260
Hamadán	261
Yazd	261
Medals	262
Supplement	265
Ismáíl I	265
Tahmúsp I	268
Muhammad Khudabandá	269
'Abbás II	271
Suláimán I	272
Sulj in Húsrá II	272
Mahmud	273
Nádír	274
INDEXES	275
I Years	275
II Mints	288
II A Titles of Mints	309
III Names	311
III A Distichs	319
III B Invocations	322
III C Mottoes	322
IV Miscellaneous	323
V Denominations marks and forms as of genuineness, etc	324
VI Types	325
TABLES	329
Comparative Table of the Years of the Hyra and of the Christian Era	329
Table of the relative weights of English grains and French grammes	334
Table for converting English inches into millimetres and into the measures of Mionnet's scale	336



used for the civil day of twenty-four hours, instead of its division, the natural day

There is thus a discrepancy in the beginning of any day in Muslim and European reckoning, amounting to the interval from sunset to midnight, each day of the week beginning so much earlier than with us in Muslim countries, our eve of Sunday, for instance, being their night of that day

In the tables for converting Muslim into European reckoning, the European day given is not that on which the Muslim day began but that with which it mainly coincided. In other words, the coincidence of natural days is given

This is shown in Ideler's remarks on the initial day of the Hjr, reckoned by the Easterns as Thursday, July 14 15, A D 622, by the Europeans as the oriental Friday, 15 16 (Handbuch, ii 482 185)

It is important to note that the European day is that of popular observation, consequently it best suits the usual Muslim custom of observation, thus, as Ideler remarks, the European date is to be taken when we have to do with popular use, the Oriental for astronomical observation (p 485) Wustenfeld's Tables ("Vergleichungs Tabellen," F Wustenfeld, Leip., 1854), following the European reckoning, begin the calendar with Friday, July 16, which should be Thursday Friday, 15 16. Thus, in converting dates, we can use Wustenfeld's Tables, allowing for his neglect of the portion of the European day, and also for the possibility of the difference of a day on either side due to observation \*

Muhammadan  
year

The Muhammadan year consists of twelve lunar months, alternately of thirty and twenty nine days, the twelfth being of twenty nine or thirty days, this month Zu l

---

\* The Comparative Table of the Years of the Hjr and of the Christian Era at the close of the volume is as in previous volumes an abridgement of Wustenfeld's work

Hijja having thirty days eleven times in every nineteen years (see note \*). In practice a difficulty may occur as to Sha'bán, the month preceding Ramazán, the month of fasting, and similarly with the beginning of Shawwál, the month following Ramazán. Properly the new moon should be seen to mark the beginning and end of the Fast. But no month can exceed thirty days, consequently there is no calendric disturbance of a serious character; the result can but be an interchange of months of twenty-nine and thirty days. In past time such variations must have often occurred. now this could only be, so far as Persia is concerned, in small and remote places, and with very strict Muslims. For in Persia, as in Egypt, the calendar is fixed by an official Almanac.\*

---

\* Further detail is given in the following interesting letter by General Montum Schindler — "*The popular idea regarding the commencement of the months is that the first day of a month commences with the evening during which the new moon has first been seen. It sometimes happens at the end of the twenty ninth day of a month that the moon has not been seen, on account of clouds, rain, &c., and the people then make the first of the month commence from sunset of the next day, counting the month as one of thirty days. This only occurs at small and out of the-way places, where almanacs are little known. The Persian astronomical almanac (taqí'im) always gives the first day of the months correctly. No month can exceed thirty days, and doubt can only exist on account of the thirtieth day. After the thirtieth comes the first, even with the most fanatical part of the population, whether the moon has been seen or not. Seeing the moon is only of importance at the beginning and end of the Ramazán, particularly at the end. Some devout Musulmans, if they have not seen the moon continue the fast from the evening of the thirtieth till the evening of the next day, although they call this next day the first of Shavvâl. Ramazán always has thirty days. On the last day of Ramazán everybody is on the look-out for the faint crescent of the moon in the west, and every one on first seeing it rejoices, points it out to others, whom he embraces, &c. Should the sky at Teheran be overcast the courtiers are sad and gloomy. Then a telegram, sent in hot haste from the Central Telegraph Station, arrives with the announcement that the moon has been seen somewhere; for instance*

شش ساعت ربع كمر ماه نو در تهریز دیده شده است

(six hours less a quarter, the new moon has been seen at Teheriz) The courtiers then 'heave' a sigh of relief—*Alhamdulillah! the fast is over!* but then they 'heave' another sigh, and lengthen their faces, as they think of the presents which they have to make to their people in the morning.

event of 2 Muharram, 1151, the historian has been careful to designate the Hijra year, having to deal with its second day. This is however quite exceptional, the Hijra day and month alone being usually stated where there is a long series of dates, divided by headings of the beginnings of the solar years.

In determining the reigns of the sovereigns of Persia, the Sháhs must be separated from the Kháns who arose after the first deposition of Sháh Rukh.

*Julús*

The beginning of a Sháh's reign is marked by the date of his *جولوس julús*, or enthronement, when he was crowned and enthroned, and acquired the right of being mentioned in the Friday prayers, *خطبه khatiba*, and having his name on the coinage *سکه sikka*. The rights of *khatiba* and *sikka*, which were concomitants of the *julús*, were of the first importance; and there are instances of coins in this Catalogue showing the exercise of the right of coinage prior to enthronement.

When, as usual, there was an interval between reign and reign, there must have been mention of the *sovereign de jure* in the *khatiba*.

The *julús* usually did not immediately follow the close of a predecessor's reign, probably because few of the Sháhs enjoyed an undisturbed succession. It is necessary to ascertain the date by a collation of authorities. Some sovereigns had a first *julús* on claiming the throne, before they gained possession of the capital, when they were again enthroned.

The Zand and Kájár Kháns before Tt-h-'Alí Sháh did not assume full rights of sovereignty. Their money shows the position they took. The founder of each line first struck money in the name of Sháh Ism'íl (III.), then Kerim Khán Zand, as *vakíl* (وكيل), struck in the name of the Imám Muhammad el-Mahdí, also using an invocation allusive to his own name; Muhammad Hasan Khán Kájár similarly coming in the name of the Imám 'Alí-cr-Ríza. Evidently they had no regular *julús*. The later Zand

Khans, successors of Kerim Khan, had at least in some cases a *julus*. But on their money they assume no regal titles there was still a Safavi heir. The principle of Kerim Khán is not deviated from except in the appearance of the names without titles of his first successor Abu l Feth and his last Lutf 'Alí, 'Alí Murád and Jaa'far using allusive invocations, while Sídik repeats that of Kerim Khán. Similarly the Kajar Aká Muhammad striles in the name of both Imams, and is content with an allusive invocation even after he had conquered his rivals, and as sole prince had a *julus*. Probably this was because a Safavi prince, Sultan Muhammad Mirza, had been proclaimed by him at Tcherán, A.D. 1200, and was still living, although not in Persia.

Azíd Khan also issued Imami coinage in the name of the Mahdí, with a mention of his own name. So far the Imami coinage is the rule, the exceptions not bearing any sovereign titles. Feth 'Alí Shah made an extraordinary innovation. Before his *julus* he issued royal money under his name Babá Khan, with the title Sultán. This is followed by his money as Shah.

The regnal years of each king are the Turlí years as Reg already stated. If a king had his *julus* before the Nowruz the excess must have been reckoned to his first year. The regnal years however are usually not numbered either in books or on coins\*. The sums of reigns were computed as *Hyra* years, months, and days. They are usually stated in the nearest number of years, or of years and months, the days rarely being given. The list of the autl or of the "Nul libat el Al libar" affords an extreme case of this vague method. He states the date of the death of Aká Muhammad Khan and the dates of the *julus* of Feth 'Alí Shah and his death, and yet allows Feth 'Alí 33 years (Or 2837,

---

\* The Pers. n. coins with one certain (no. 9 a. p. 20) and one possible exception (no. 17 p. 9) do not give the regnal year.

the MSS., Saturday **شبه** may be a mistake for any other day but Friday **خميس** or **آدس**, the numeral being liable to drop out

The date 2 Ramazān being apparently the Nau ruz it may be doubted whether in the MS of the *Jeh'ān nā*, cited by Dr Rieu (Add 7649 fol 84b) it is not chosen as the nearest date known to that of the battle In a second and inferior MS of the *Jeh'ān nā* (Or 141, fol 201a), which is divided by rubrics giving the Nau ruz of each year, the decisive battle of Shorur is placed before Nau ruz 2 Ramazān, which, by an error of the copyist is dated in the rubric 908 for 907 and so with others at this period Obviously the year 907 would alone suit

The earlier *julus* in A H 906, mentioned in the *Halib es Siyar*, would correspond with Isma'il's proclamation of himself without regular *julus* in Shirvan in that year, which Dr Rieu has pointed out to me

It would be interesting to trace the rise of Isma'il I, and the subjugation to his sway of the small principalities which he gradually subjected leaving the work of consolidation to be completed by his successors Were there a series of coins of vassal princes this would be necessary There is, however, but one known which has a second royal name, a piece in the Museum Collection (p 210, no 652) This coin happily bears upon the events of the great war with Muhammad Sheibāni the Uzbek, and, with other numismatic documents, throws new light upon the history of the time There is also another gold coin (p 12, no 19) counterstruck by Tahmasp I, which may have been originally issued by a vassal of his, but I have been unable to form any conjecture as to the possible vassal's name by comparing the lists

Relations of  
Isma'il and  
Babur

The coin of Isma'il with the second royal name demands a somewhat lengthened discussion Its fabric resembles that of the cities of the north east of Isma'il's kingdom, as

seen in coins of Asterábád, Herát, and Merv. It differs from these similar pieces in the Catalogue in bearing in what may be called the *exergue*, undoubtedly a position of second importance, the name سلطان محمد. The mint is lost. It cannot be argued that the term سلطان is merely applied to a moneyer as a prefix, which would be quite consonant with Persian custom, for moneyers' names never appear on the coinage of the Sháhs, nor indeed does any second name, save in this instance, and the possible parallel under Tahmásp I. It is well-known that Muḥammad Bábar,\* the founder of the so-called Moghul Empire of Delhi, was from A.H. 916 to A.H. cir. 921 (Baber's 'Memoirs,' Suppl., p. 241-245, on no stated authority) in strict alliance with Sháh Isma'il. They had a common enemy in the Uzbegs, and the geographical position of the two kings made political union possible. Bábar was supported by a Persian contingent, and conquered Transoxiana, but by adopting for himself and his troops the national dress of the Persian Shí'as, he so effectually alienated the strict Sunnis of Bukhára and Samarkand as to be obliged, as much by general disaffection, as by defeats from the Uzbegs, to abandon Transoxiana and retire to Kábul.

Unfortunately the events of this period are wanting in Bábar's 'Memoirs,' and there is difficulty in establishing their exact dates. All that will be here attempted is to ascertain if Bábar gave Isma'il during this time the rights of the *khuṣṣa* and *sikka*, the prayer for the sovereign, and the coinage; and if there is evidence that he did so, whether the coin under consideration could be due to this right. In the Supplement to Bábar's 'Memoirs,' it is stated that when he conquered Samarkand the rights in question were exercised in his own name, according to the Indian authorities Ferishta and Kháfí Khán, whereas

---

\* According to Dr. Rien the right pronunciation, as shown by a couplet of this prince's own composition, was Lábur.

## 2

Obv area, within square, similar, varied

Margin, in segments, obscure

Rev area, in leaf shaped border, similar, varied

Margin, الله ملكه وسلطانه

Pl 83 Wt 75

## 3

Obv area, within square,

لا اله الا الله  
محمد رسول الله

Marg, in segments, obscure

Rev area, within square, سلطان

بابر

سپادر

Margin, within four compartments,

علي	محمد علي	جعفر علي	علي محمد
	علي	موسى	حسن

Pl 8 Wt 7

## 4

Similar to (3)

(Restruck on coin of Shāh Rukh, the Timurī)

Pl 75 Wt 76.5

The full inscription is here intended to be Salṭān Babar Bahadur Khan, the word Khan, as Dr Rieu suggests, being omitted for want of space. Clearly vassalship is here implied, such as loyal Timuris paid to the supreme Khan. The gold and silver currencies differ in the absence of the Persian sovereign's name on the silver, this is easily explained by the carelessness and unimportance of this issue, the gold coin being far more of a state document. They also differ

in showing Sultán Bábar Bahádur (Khán) for Sultán Muḥammad. The only explanation that can be offered is that the coins, perhaps issued at different times, offered but a cramped space for the vassal king's style, and that thus in one case Bábar occurs in the other Muḥammad.

There can, therefore, be no reasonable doubt that the gold coin which has been discussed was issued by Bábar, as vassal of Sháh Isma'il, a condition which is sufficiently proved by the Turki prince's silver money with the Shía' formulæ. We can now understand the omission in Bábar's 'Memoirs' of the occurrences which fell between the beginning of A.H. 914 and that of A.H. 925. Similarly an unexpected light is thrown on the conduct of Sháh Tahmásp I. to Humáyún during his residence as a fugitive at the Persian court. Clearly the Persian king held Bábar's engagement to be a personal one binding on his son Humáyún.

To return to the chronology of Isma'il's reign:—His death took place in the morning of Monday, 19 Rejeb, 930 = 23 May, A.D. 1524 (Jehán-ará, Or. 141, f. 211*b*, the rubric of the year, 211*a*). The statement of this authority is repeated by the author of the *Kiṣāṣ-el-Khaḳání*, who gives the night of the same day (f. 9*b*), which would throw the event back to the evening of Sunday, 22 May.

The *julús* of Tahmásp I. is given as Monday, 19 Rejeb, 930 = 23 May, 1524. (*Tárikh-i-Elchi*, f. 32*b*, *Jahán-ará*, Or. 141, f. 211*b*; 'Álam-arái, Add. 17,927, f. 59*a*\*; the inferior MS., Add. 16,684, f. 21*b*, merely giving the year 930). The day was thus that of his father's death, a remarkable exception to Persian usage.

The death of the same king is dated in the better MS. of the 'Álam-arái the night of Saturday, 14 Šafar, 931 (f. 155*a*), the inferior giving the night of Tuesday, 14 Šafar,

---

\* Dr. Rieu considers this to bear some traces of an earlier recension (Cat. Per. MSS, i. p. 287).



'Ālam arāi reads, 'on Tuesday in the month of Zu l Hijja, which is the eleventh month of the year of the Ox, 985,' (Add, 17,927, f 276a) The inferior MS reads 'on the second day of the month,' &c (Add 16 681, f 65a), both specifying the eleventh for the twelfth month. At the close of the account of the *julus*, we read in the better MS the statement omitted in the inferior one, that the author, Iskandar Beg Munshi, was present at Kazvin on the occasion which was Tuesday the third of Zu l Hijja though Hasan Beg stated it was Thursday, and the author admits that he has some doubt

رايم حروف در قروس بود و در روري كه نواب سكدرشا  
داخل شهر مشد باستقبال رفته بود روز سه شنبه سمر ذي الحجه  
بود و حسن بگ مورخ روز پيچشنبه ماه مذكور نوشته بحمل كه  
دريه حقيرا علي با اشتباهي واضح شده باشد  
(Add 17,927, f 276 a)

Unfortunately the Museum possesses no MS of Hasan Beg's *Ahsan el Tavárikh*, but it may be noted that in the book under that title of his namesake, Hasan ibn Muḥammad al Khalī, there is no precise date, but simply the *julus* given under the year 985 (Or 1649, f 618b) The Ka as dates the event Thursday 5 Zu l Hijja [985] (f 19a)

To correct these discrepancies we may first of all discard the eleventh month, as Zu l Hijja is so frequently mentioned here that there cannot be a mistake for Zu l Ka'da. In the next place we may reject the reading 'second' from the inferior MS of the 'Ālam arāi as the better reads 'third' and a Nestalī copyist could easily mistake Nestalī سمر for دوم (in the MS دوم) The question between the third and the fifth is definitely settled by the calendar, for the fifth could not have been either Tuesday or Thursday. The question between the two week days is also similarly settled. By Wustenfeld's Tables, the third was Thursday Friday 11 12 Feb. Thus it would appear that Iskandar Beg's

memory failed him, and the true date is Thursday 3 Zul Hijj 985 = Wednesday-Thursday 10 11 Feb 1575\*.

The reign of Muhammad Khudabanda ended with his deposition, the date of which I do not find exactly stated, but it must have been immediately before the enthronement of 'Abbās I as Shah of Iran, at the end of 1199, i.e. in Nov. 1587, N S.

It may be well to mention that Wustenfeld is here followed in beginning the new style in 1552.

'Abbās I was twice enthroned, first by the powerful 'Alī-Julī Khan as Sultan of Khurasan under the name of Shāh 'Abbās, in his camp then before Nishapur, in the year of the Serpent, corresponding with 1195, whereupon his *sikka* and *khutba* spread through the whole of Khurasan (See 'Ālim ḡrāī, Add 17,927, f 316b, 317a. For the year see also KISAS f 10b, cf 22b, 23a). The year of the Serpent of course began at the vernal equinox, and as the troops were encamped at the time of the Shah's proclamation, we may assume that it took place before the winter, therefore in the year A.D. 1551 N S. This conclusion is confirmed by the statement of the author of the KISAS who assigns forty nine years to the reign of 'Abbās in Khurasan and 'Irāk (f 37c). His death occurred 24 Jumādā 1036, which is forty nine lunar years after the early part of 989.

The second enthronement as Shah of Iran is the true beginning of the reign of 'Abbās, as recognised by the Persian historians. There is a general agreement that the date was 1196. It appears, however, that the actual event took place at the very close of the previous year. Munyjum Yazdī dates it at the end, strictly last third, of Zul Hijj (در آخر ذی الحجة), the year being

\* According to Dr. Re. Isak Isakoff, was taken from a MS. of (Catalogue of Islamic Manuscripts, Library of the University of Cambridge) and is a translation of the original Persian text. The original text is in the possession of the University of Cambridge.

given in Persian and Arabic (156), but he accepts as the *tarikh* 'Abbas Bahādur Khān عباس بهادر خان = 996 (16a). Similarly the 'Ālam arāi (Add 16,681), after noticing the *julus* (f 135b seq.) with the *tarikh* عباس بهادر خان (f 131a), yet later inserts the rubric of the events of the first year 996 (f 136b). The *Kisas* gives the same *tarikh* (f 21b).

It is therefore evident that Shāh 'Abbas I was enthroned near the close of the year 995, but that the fragment of this year was left out of account, as if he had been proclaimed 1 Muharram 996. Thus we obtain the enthronement in the last part of Zul Hijja 995, which began 1 Nov 1587 (Wust), and the official beginning of his reign 1 Muh 996 = 1 Dec 1587 (Wust).

The death of 'Abbas I is dated Thursday 24 Jumādā I [1038] in the 'Ālam arāi (16,684, f 420b). The *Kisas* gives Thursday 22 Jumādā I, 1037 (f 37a). If the author of the *Kisas* used the 'Ālam arāi, it is very easy to see how he might have inserted the year 1037 for 1038. In the copy of the 'Ālam arāi cited the year 1038 is only made out by following the months cited of 1037. That the date is a mere slip is shown by its repetition with a correct chronogram for Safi's accession. Thursday the 24th of Jumādā I was Thursday Friday 18 19 Jan 1629.

f. i. The 'Ālam arāi dates the *julus* of Safi I at Isfahan, 23 Jumādā II [1038] = 16 17 Feb 1629 Friday Saturday, and also adds two chronograms ظل حق and صعی نابراورنگ شاهی بهادری, both making the correct sum 1038, (16,684, f 421b). The *Kisas* gives the date as Monday 4 Jumādā II 1037 (f 37b), but gives the chronogram ظل حق (f 38a). The date 1037 for 1038 should be explained by the mistake in the date of the death of 'Abbas I already noticed. By Wustenfeld's Tables, 4 Jumādā II, is Sunday Monday, 28 29 Jan 1629, and 23 Jumādā II Friday Saturday 16 17 Feb as already stated. The date of the 'Ālam arāi is probably preferable. There could easily

be a confusion between **شبه** and **بست** in cursive Nestálík, and thus the first numeral (**بست**) might have dropped out, but the difference between 23 and (2)  $\frac{1}{2}$  would still remain. The week day, Monday, might suit the 21<sup>st</sup>.

The death of Sáfí I is given in the **Kā** (f. 16b) as 12 Sáfir 1052 = Sunday Monday 11/12 May 1612. This date is confirmed by a contemporary record of the event at Kashán, on the 12<sup>th</sup> of Sáfir, A.H. 1052, on the first page of a general history without title Or. 1566 (Dr Rieu, Cat Pers MSS. iii p. 1061). The author of the **Kā** also gives a chronogram, **ماه صفر کرد رسا صفر** = Sáfir 1052 (f. 17a).

The enthronement of 'Abbás II took place at Kashan on the night of Friday the 16<sup>th</sup> of Sáfir 1052 = Thursday evening 16<sup>th</sup> May 1612, four days after his father's death at the same place. **Shur Vahíd** in one MS gives this statement of interval, but with the date Friday 11 Sáfir.

166

**حلوس حضرت که بعد از وقوع رحلت نواب حاکم رضوان مکان در شب جمعه نازدهم ماه صفر سنة هزار و پنجاه و دو که چهار روز از آن واقعه حاکمدار گذشته بود** (Add. 11632, f. 11a, b).

In the copy which Dr Rieu considers the next best, the reading is varied by the 15<sup>th</sup> of Sáfir (Add. 10,594, 11b). The **Zinat et tawárikh** has the night of Friday 16 Sáfir (Add. 23,515, f. 683b), the **Mir'at el 'Álam**, I am informed by Dr Rieu, gives the 16<sup>th</sup>. The same date, the night of Friday being specified, is given in the **Faváid** (Add. 16,695, f. 3Sa), and Dr Rieu finds the same in the second copy. On the weight of authority, and the agreement of the 12<sup>th</sup> with the 16<sup>th</sup>, as at an interval of four days, we may accept the 16<sup>th</sup> **شازدهم** and reject the impossible reading 11<sup>th</sup> **نازدهم** and the improbable 15<sup>th</sup> **سدهم** is due to errors of copyists. The **Kā** gives the chronogram **طل معبود** = 1052 (Add. 7656, f. 48a).

The death of 'Abbás II is dated in the **Kā** at the killing place Khusravabad [in the district] of Damgham on

the night of Tuesday the 26th of the month Rabi' I, year 1077 (= Friday-Saturday, Sept 21-22, 1666 f 151b). Clearly the day of the week is wrong, *se* being superfluous before *شبه*. Chardin gives 25 Sept 1666, about 1 a.m., which no doubt is the exact date, though he makes the correspondence 26 Rabi' II (Couronnement de Sulaiman, ed 1671, p. 6). The *Lavand* gives the month, not the day (p. 16b).

f II  
m in I Saffi II, afterwards Sulaiman I, was twice enthroned. The first enthronement, at Isfahan, is dated in the *Zu't-ut-tavarikh* 6 Shab'in 1077 = Monday the day, Jan 31-Feb 1, 1667, f 687a. In spite of the inaccuracy of the Arab copyist of this MS, it is hard to imagine a mistake in the Arabic name of the month. Yet Chardin, who was at Isfahan at the time, dates the event about 10 a.m. on Saturday, 3 Jumada I = 2 Oct (ibid pp. 83, 121-122), whereas the correspondence should be 3 Rabi' II = Saturday, 2 Oct, which, as the enthronement shortly followed the decease of the late king, must be correct.

In consequence of the young king's ill health and the misfortunes of the kingdom, it was decided to enthrone him a second time. Accordingly a second ceremony, in which the name of Sulaiman was substituted for that of Saffi, took place at Isfahan on the Nawruz, Tuesday 20 March, 1669 (= 19 Shawwâl, 1079), at 9 a.m. (ibid p. 389). The death of Sulaiman I is dated 1105 (*Zinnet-tavarikh*, f 689a). Bridges, in his "Dynasty of the Kajars," p. lxxiii gives the date 29 Jan. 1694 (= 23 Jumada II 1105).

a n I Dr Rieu has discovered the exact date of the *julus* of Sul'tân Hus'un. It took place after the lapse of two hours and a half of the night, the eve of Saturday 11 Zû'l-Hijja 1105  
بعد از گذشتن دو ساعت و سمرار شب شبه چهار دهم شهر ذی  
الحجه الحرام سه جمس و ماهه والى مظفر است بل ترکی  
(*Dastur-i Shahrivarin*, Or. 2911, f. 16a). The corre-  
spondence is Friday, 6 August, 1694, Wustenfeld gives

Thursday, 5 August. According to Olivier, Husain came to the throne in 1694 (Voyage, v. p. 351).

Sháh Husain abdicated on the afternoon of 23 Oct. 1722 (Hanway, ii. p. 179, 180, and note *n*). This was the 11th of Moharram, 1135 (cf. Hist. de Nader Chah, i, p. xvi).\*

The enthronement of Tahmásp II. at Kazvín took place in the same month as his father's abdication. This is proved by the *tárikh* given in the History of Nádir, MS. 7661, f. 9b, آخر ماه محرم, the end or strictly last third of Muharram. It is most remarkable that there are coins of Tahmásp of both Kazvín (no. 145, p. 55) and Tabríz (no. 149, p. 56) dated 1134, showing that he anticipated his proclamation by exercising the right of coinage. Ríza-kuli Khán, author of the Rauzet-es-safá-i-ná'irí, states that Ashraf in his third year, equivalent to his last, as he allows him three years, beheaded Sháh Sultán Husain, and that on the receipt of the news Tahmásp had a *julús* at Kazvín (Lithogr. Teherán, 1274, jild viii, §§ 'Coming out of Sháh Sultán Husain from Isfahán,' 'Account of Sháh Tahmásp.') According to Hanway, Husain was murdered by Ashraf after the battle of Murcha-khurt, 13 Nov., 1729 (ii. p. 276), and Tahmásp heard of the event on reaching Isfahán (p. 278). If Sháh Tahmásp had a second *julús* it must have been at the capital on this occasion.

Tahmásp was deposed about 11 Rabi' I., A.H. 1144 = 15-16 Sept., A.D. 1731 (Wust.), but probably = 11-15 Sept., as appears from the date next following.

'Abbás III. was enthroned Monday, 17 Rabi' I., 1144 (Hist. de Nader, i. p. 153; cf. p. 151). If the day of the week be correct the correspondence would be Sunday-Monday, 16-17 Sept.; if the day of the month be correct, it would be Tuesday-Wednesday, 18-19

\* By Wustenfeld the coincidence would be 11 Moh = 22 Oct., or 12 = 23. It is quite possible that his 1st Moh is one day too early, and thus we obtain 11 Moh. = 23 Oct.

This ephemeral reign may therefore be dated A H 1166 = A D 1753

Sultan  
Muhammad

Abu l Fet h Sultan Muhammad Mirza was proclaimed in his youth in A H 1200 by Akā Muhammad Khān at Teheran, and throughout his dominions (Ivand Add 16,698, f 59a, seqq.) That this proclamation actually took effect is evident from the description of the coins then issued at Teheran for the Shāh and the Khān, the royal coins being sent for inspection to Sultan Muhammad in Khurasan they were रुपى struck at Teheran (il f 147b, 148a, see *infra*, pp lxxxi, n) The note in the margin of the Tarikh i Lileh, already referred to, states the proclamation in A H 1200 (Or 153, f 79a) In introducing the subject of the proclamation of Muhammad Mirza the author of the Favard gives a prediction of the famous saint Ne'amat Allah, that a Shāh of the line of 'Alī should come, named Muhammad (probably the Mahdī), and connects this with what happened after (بعد) the year 1200 (f 59a), but the later codex (Or 139, f 19b) gives the vaguer form (بعد), which may be rendered 'afterwards (in)' A good instance here occurs of proclamation without *julus* Neither of these authorities assigns any length of reign to Muhammad Mirza and from the narrative in the Favard it appears that the young prince suspected a snare and declined to leave Irbil and go to Teheran, and thus nothing came of the move of Alā Muhammad (f 148a) The date A H 1200 = A D 1786 may be considered exact, as 1200 began 31 Nov 1785, and thus the portion corresponding to the earlier European year would have been unsuitable in the north of Persia to transactions involving the dispatch of couriers in many directions

Safavids  
maternally

In the decline of the Safavids the claim to the throne on maternal descent began to be asserted This was first done by the Sayyids of the 'Family of Dā'ud' آل داود, next by Shah Rukh, and lastly for Shah Ismā'il (III)

Sayyid Ahmad was eldest son of Mīrza Abul Kasim, eldest son of Mīrza Muḥammad Da ud, the husband of a daughter of Sulaiman I himself maternally descended by a female succession from Shāh 'Abbas I (Tezkira i Āl i Da ud, 32a) He was enthroned at Kerman, A H 1139 (ibid, f 42a, b) The History of Nadir Shāh dates the event 11 Rabi I, 1110, the year of the Sheep (i p xxx) The family history before cited is, however, very precise in specifying 1139 in its proper place (1138, f 41a, 1139, f 42a, again f 42b, 1110, f 45a, 50b) The course of events is the same in both narratives According to the History of Nadir Shāh, Sayyid Ahmad seized upon the management of the provinces of Fārs and Kerman, under the seal of Tahmasp II (i pp xxix xxx) While marching on Shirāz he was defeated by an Afghan general and made captive, but afterwards, having made his escape, he raised an army, and assumed the royal title and functions in A H 1110 In the family history he assumes royalty at Kermān in 1139, in the same year advances on Shiraz, and is defeated by the Afghāns in a battle in which he wore the royal crown After this he again made head against the enemy, until his capture and execution at the end of A H 1110 (f 42a, seqq) The family annalist is more likely to have been accurate as to the exact date of this pretender's enthronement than Nadir's historian The brief account of Hanway seems to favour the same view (i p 271) Consequently it seems preferable, though the month and day may be correct in the other history Ahmad was executed at Isfahān at the end of 1140=July-August, 1725 (Tezkira i Āl i Da ud, f 50b) The probable dates are therefore 14 Rabi I, 1139=5-9 Nov 1726 to Zul Hijja 1110=July-August, 1728

The enthronement of Sulaiman II is dated 8 Muharram, Salis or 1163 (= 17 18 Dec 1719) in the family history (Tezkira, f 97b) He is allowed a reign of 10 days by the Tarikh i



The historical circumstances of the time are in accordance with this result. The overthrow of Sháh Rukh's central government at Meshhed by Sulaimán II must have been severe in its effects in the provinces. The usurper was more than master of Khurásán—he struck money in Mazenderán (no 313, p 98). His party was strong for he united the partizans of the Safavis and the fanatical Sayyids against the hated Efsbaris. On the evidence of all authorities Isfahán was not lost to Sháh Rukh but 'Alí Merdán had little difficulty in gaining possession of it and making it the centre of Isma'íl's government. For in truth Sháh Rukh when restored was a mere puppet as a blind Shah could only be. In the spring of 1163 everything was therefore ripe for a new sovereign. 'Alí Merdán had discovered another half-Safaví puppet who would be the nominal head of his party. So soon as he could leave the Bakhtiari mountains the old Kurdish chief marched on Isfahán and there set up Isma'íl while he maintained the real power himself.

The historians enable us to follow the subsequent fortunes of Shah Isma'íl (III). Suspicion arising between Kerim Khán and 'Alí Merdán, the Bakhtiari chief left Shiráz with the Sháh (در موك شاهى) for his mountains. Kerim Khán, on hearing of this, left Isfahán early in the spring of 1163 \* (در اوائل سال بهار سال هزار و صد و شصت و سه). The two armies joined battle on the bank of the river Gozan. Shah Isma'íl seeing that fortune was unfavourable to 'Alí Merdán went over to his rival, who returned victorious to Isfahán (*Zinat et tavarikh*, Add 23,527, f 172b 173a, cf *Tarikh i Giti Kushái*, Add 23,524, f 10a—11b).

---

\* This is a good instance of the habit of reckoning from the *Nau ruz* as if it were the beginning of the Híjra year whereas Muharram 1163 began in November four months before the *Nau ruz*.

In the same year Kerim Khan turned his forces against the Kajar chief, Muhammad Hasan Khán, and invaded Mazenderan. He was defeated by the Kájir, and fled to Tcheran whence, in the beginning of the year 1166, he returned to Isfahan (*Zinát et tavarikh*, f 173a). In the *Tarikh-i Giti Kushai* Mirza Sadik states more precisely, under the year 1166 that Kerim Khan was defeated by Muhammad Hasan Khán at Asterabad, and implies that Shah Isma'il (III) was captured by the Kajar chief, who returned to Ashraf in Mazenderan in the Shah's cavalcade  
 محمد حسن خان در موكب شاه متوجه اشرف وارد دران شد  
 (f 12b 13a,

Still more precisely the author of the *Nuhtabát-el Akhbar* relates that Kerim Khan took Isma'il (III) with him in this unfortunate expedition, and that the Shah came to the fort of Asterabad evidently to give himself up, where upon Kerim Khan took to flight, and Muhammad Hasan carried the Shah away with him to Ashraf

و میرزا ابو تراب سای حصار اسرنااد آمده کریم خان فرار نمود و بعضی از لشکریانش اسیرترکمانه بموت شده بعد از فرار کریم خان محمد حسن خان میرزا ابو تراب را برداشته بحسب اشرف رفت  
 (Or 2837, f 189a)

The subsequent position of Isma'il (III) may be inferred from numismatic evidence, which is as follows

I can find no further authentic information concerning him beyond the statement in the *Favâid-i-Şafîviya* that he died in the same year as Kerîm Khân, A.H. 1193.

و در همین سال رحل حیات شاه اسمعیل امی صعوی ار با درافتاد  
(Add. 16,698, f. 126a.) This statement immediately follows that of the death of Kerîm Khân, 13 Şafar, 1193=1-2 March 1779 (f. 125b, 126a). It is thus probable that the event did not occur after the Khân's death, as it would then be referred to the period following (f. 129b). It is thus probable that Isma'îl (III.) died either in the same Hijra year, 1193, as Kerîm Khân, between 1 Muharram=18-19 Jan. 1779 and 13 Şafar=1-2 Mar., or in the solar year beginning 21 Şafar, 1192=20 Mar. 1778. His death would therefore be dated A.H. 1192-3=A.D. 1778-9.

The chronology of Shâh Isma'îl (III.) would therefore be as follows:

Enthronement by 'Alî Merdân Khân, and reign under his tutelage, A.H. 1163, spring or summer=A.D. 1750.

Under tutelage of Kerîm Khân, spring or summer of A.H. 1165=1752.

Under tutelage of Muhammad Hasan Khân, summer or autumn of A.H. 1165=A.D. 1752.

Loses the right of coinage, and is thus practically deposed by Muhammad Hasan Khân before Nau-rûz of A.H. 1169=A.D. 1756.

Shâh Isma'îl survives until A.H. 1192-3=A.D. 1778-9, but his pretensions do not appear to have been again officially raised.

---

*Mohren's manuscript Catalogue of the Oriental Coins in the Royal Museum of Copenhagen.* I there find the two coins of which I practically anticipated the existence, a coin of Kerîm Khân, Isfahân, 1166, occurs with the style of the Mahdî, and another of Muhammad Hasan (mint wanting), 1169, with the style of Shâh Isma'îl (III.) We have therefore proof that Kerîm Khân dropped the name of the Shâh in 1166, and Muhammad Hasan in the course of 1169. I would observe that the issue of coins with the name of 'Alî Rîzâ would prove nothing in the case of Muhammad Hasan had not he made this his sole coinage, and not merely an accessory issue, and, moreover, had he not struck it at the capital, Isfahân.

The *julius* of Mahmud is well known to have taken place on the day of the abdication of Husain I, 11 Moharram, 1135 = 23 Oct, 1722 (*supr* p xxvii). On his coins he appears to use his *julius* year only. He was assassinated in the month of Sha'ban, 1137. Hanway dates the event on the same day as the proclamation of Ashraf, which he gives as 22 April, 1725 (= 8-9 Sha'ban, 1137, Hanway, ii p 225). In the *Histoire de Nader* the date is given as 12 Sha'ban 1136, the year of the Serpent (i, p vii). The *julius* year of Ashraf and the correspondence of the year of the Serpent to 1137 correct the figures in the text. We may therefore safely take Sha'ban, 1137 = April-May, 1725, as the true date.

The date of Ashraf's proclamation has been just given, Sha'ban, 1137 = April-May, 1725. He appears to have been shortly after enthroned (Hanway ii, p 228)\*. It may be noted that, similarly to the case of Mahmud, his *julius* year appears on nearly all his coins with, however, the Hijra year of striking sometimes indicated on the other side†. The *julius* year is 1137. The close of Ashraf's reign may be dated on the occasion when after his defeat in the battle of Murch Khut 13 Nov 1729 (Hanway, ii 276) (= 20 Rabi' II, 1142, *Hist de Nader*, i p 61) he fled the same night (21 Rabi' II), which was followed by the occupation of the capital by Nadir's troops, 16 Nov 1729 (= 21 Rabi' II, Hanway ii, pp 276, 277). In the *Histoire de Nader* the battle is dated 20 Rabi' II (vol i pp 80, 81), and the occupation of Isfahan the 23rd of the same month (p 80).

The enthronement of Nadir Shah took place in the plains of Mughan, on Thursday, 24 Shawwal, 1148, at 8h 20m Muslim time = 8 March, 1736, supposing that the Muslim time is reckoned from sunrise (*Hist. de Nader*, ii pp 7, 8). His coins have the well known *t'rikh* الحرف ما وقع = 1148.

\* This is apparently a case of proclamation followed by enthronement.

† In the Catalogue I have erroneously supposed that the *julius* date is always on a line of 1107.

Namruz determines the year to be 1165, 9 Jumada II of that year being 22-23 March, 1755, according to Wustenfeld. A coin of Ahmad Shah, struck at Meshed in his ninth year, shows the correspondence to be historically correct. Further we learn, from the statements of the History of Ahmad Shah, that the *faineant* Sháh Rukh was set up by him as Sháh of Iran not of Khurasán. He was to be Shah of Iran *de jure* though *de facto* he was afterwards never more than Shah of Khurasan. It would at first seem that Ahmad Shah would have preferred his dependent to have held a lower title than one which might well have eclipsed his own, but we should remember that the Afghan was ambitious of succeeding Nadir in his empire, and that thus it was of advantage to him to set up an imperial puppet, whom he could play at any time, not a local prince, whose petty kingdom he could indeed control, but who would have no influence beyond its limits.

Shah Rukh was taken prisoner at the capture of Meshed by Aka Muhammad Khan in the course of AH 1210, after the *julus* of the Kajar (Tarikh-i Mohammadi, f 220a, seq., cf. Bridges Dynasty of the Kajars, pp 24, 25). In the Tarikh-i Kajári, lithographed at Teheran, (f 23b) the sequence of events is the same, but the date of the *julus* is erroneously given as 1209, that of the expedition to Khurasán as 1210. In the highly ornate account of the *julus* in the Tarikh-i Muhammadi, Dr Rieu finds that the time was spring, though Arics is not mentioned (l c). Probably the *julus* was hurried on before the Namruz to avoid delaying the expedition to Khurasán, of which it was the necessary prologue, as an assertion of Aka Muhammad's claim to the undivided rule of Iran. The natural spring of 1210 began in Ramazán=March, 1796, and the year closed on the 17th July. It is within this interval that the deposition of Sháh Rukh must have fallen in the spring or summer of 1796.

The dates of this complicated reign are therefore—

First enthronement, 8 Shawwāl, 1161=30 Sept  
1 Oct 1748

Deposition, 8 Muharram, 1163=17 18 Dec 1749

Second enthronement, first quarter of 1163=1750

Third enthronement, 27 Rejeb, 1168=8 9 May, 1755

Deposition, spring or summer of 1210=1796

Among the Khāns who usurped regal power without assuming the royal title, 'Alī Merdān is probably the first in point of date. It may be well here to lay down a general principle as to the mode of dating the accession of these rulers. As we cannot in several cases calculate from a *julus*, we must take the time of the actual or practical assumption of independence in a leading city of Persia.

'Alī Merdān's rise may be dated from the fall of Sulaimān II, and the second proclamation of Shāh Rukh before 11 Rabi' II, 1163=19 20 March 1750. He became wālī on the submission of Isfahan just before the proclamation of Shāh Ismā'īl (III), A.H. 1163=A.D. 1750 (*Zinrat et Fawarikh*, Add. 23,527, f. 172a, b, 'Tarikh-i Giti Kushu, f. 5a). He practically lost the regency to Kerīm Khan, A.H. 1165=A.D. 1752, (supra, p. xlix). If he dropped the title of wālī, no doubt he resumed it on setting up Shāh Husain II in 1166. He was reassigned by Muḥammad Khān Zand in the year 1167 (*Tarikh-i Giti Kushu* f. 17b, cf., for the event, *Zinrat et Fawarikh*, Add. 23,527, f. 171a, b). The exact time must have been in spring or summer. The date is therefore A.D. 1754. It may be noted that this event was the political turning point in the war between Kerīm Khan and Āzād Khan.

Chronologically the place of Āzād Khān follows those of Kerīm Khan and Muḥammad Ḥusayn Khān, and the discussion of his dates should follow those of their lines, but as he was their contemporary, and his line unlike theirs, was not continued, it is well to fix his dates here instead

Bak  
113  
kl

167  
1251

logy I have collated the dates in four of the manuscripts in the British Museum, (Or 2197, Add 24,903, Add 26,195, and Add 23,525), accidentally omitting a fifth (Add 27 213), to which I was not induced afterwards to resort by sufficient variants in the four. I quote preferably Or 2197 as a good text, referring to any differences in the other manuscripts.

Abu l Fet h  
l Muham  
d al 'Al  
Khans.

Abu l Fet h Khan was proclaimed with his younger brother, Muhammad Ali Khan, by Zekā and 'Alī Murād Khans shortly after the death of Kerīm Khān (Alī Rīzā's History, Or 2197 f 76). This must have been very early in A.H. 1193 = A.D. 1779. It may be noted that this joint reign is a solitary exception to the usage of modern Persia. It had its rise in the difficulty of setting aside the eldest son Abu l Fet h and Zekā's desire to secure the succession for Muhammad 'Alī, his nephew and connection by marriage (Cf vol. I f 106 cited note \* below). Very shortly 'Alī Murād broke with Zekā Khan, who was then left free and with full power, and on the approach of Sadīk Khān to Shirāz, on some suspicion of Abu l Fet h's desire to join this other uncle, Zekā cast the young prince into confinement and confiscated his goods, then setting up Muhammad 'Alī Khān alone. This terminated in the course of a month or two the first reign of Abu l Fet h Khan, in the same year as his accession.

Abu l Fet h  
l Muham  
d al 'Al  
Khan.

Muhammad 'Alī thus proclaimed early in A.H. 1193 = A.D. 1779, had so ephemeral a reign as not to be counted by the Persian annalists in the Zand series. Three months after Kerīm Khan's death Zekā Khān was assassinated, 27 Jumādī

\* زمینی خان هم ابوالمخ جان را که با هم خود دم موافق مرد و شهادت داد و می بود با ویدی مادی خان که در شیراز بودند معید شمس گرفتاری و امول او را بحیثیت ضامن درآورده اسم سلطان را آورده گردن محمد علی خان وید دیگر حاکم معتبر که نسبت معامرت با یکی خان دست  
(Al Rīzā Hist. Or 2197 f 106) معبره

Mrza Sīd ḥ thus states the circumstances, speaking of Zekā Khān: پس نوب ابوالمخ جان را بحیثیت نذر و لا گرفتاریده و بعد از چند روز محمد علی خان را ترسانه او گردانیده بهر صورت حساب بوضع خان (f 8) و هر قدر بردار در امور غرضی و مهم حکمرانی بهر ارنامی بی نشان و اسمی بمقتضا بدست (Tarikh-i-Citt-i-Fushat f 90a).  
I have to thank Dr F. for a drawing in the examination of the first page.

da I. 1193 = 11-12 June 1779 ('Alí Rizá, History, 2197, 12*b*, 13*a*, supply *بیست* before *و هفتم* and from Add. 24,903, f. 14*b* *بیست هفتم*). Abu-l-Fet-ḥ immediately asserted his rights, and Muḥammad 'Alí seems to have offered no opposition.

Abu-l-Fet-ḥ was proclaimed on Friday, 3 Jumáda II. 1193 = Thursday-Friday, 17-18 June, 1779, with *silāḥ* and *khutba*, in his own name *سکه و خطبه بنام او جریان یافت* (id. 13*b*). He was deposed by Šádiḳ Khán, on Sunday, 9 Sha'bán, 1193 = Saturday-Sunday, 21-22 August, 1779 (id. 14*b*, 15*a*).

Abu-l-Fet-ḥ  
Khán,  
second reign.

The two reigns of Abu-l-Fet-ḥ and the two reigns of Muḥammad 'Alí should therefore be thus dated:

Abu-l Fet-ḥ Khán with	}	3 months.
Muḥammad 'Alí Khán,		
Muḥammad 'Alí alone,		
Abu-l-Fet-ḥ alone,		2 months.

The reign of Šádiḳ Khán dates from the deposition of Šádiḳ Khán. Abu-l-Fet-ḥ (Sunday, 9 Sha'bán, 1193 = Saturday-Sunday, 21-22 August, 1779), to the capture of Shíráz by 'Alí Murád Khán, in the morning of 18 Rabi' I, 1196 = 2 March, 1782. ('Alí Rizá, History, Or. 2197, f. 22*b*.)

The reign of 'Alí Murád is usually dated from his capture of Shíráz. This is erroneous. Dr. Rieu has thus determined the chronology. According to Mírza Šádiḳ, "'Alí Murád assumed independence in Iṣfahán immediately after Kerím's death, 1193 (Gítí-i-Kusháí, f. 92*a*). That fact is curiously confirmed by a poem (Shiháb's *Khusrau Shírín*) I have just got from Teherán. It is dated 15 Rabi' I, 1194 [= 20-21 March, 1780], and addressed to 'Alí Murád, who is eulogized as reigning sovereign (Or. 2817, f. 4*b*). It shows also that the *Zinat-et-Tavárikh* is right, when it says that 'Alí Murád's rule in 'Iráḳ lasted six years (Add. 23,527, f. 179*b*), namely, 1193-1198, counting the two broken years." — (Letter to R. S. Poole.)

'Alí Murád  
Khán.

'Alí Murád died 28 Šafar, 1199 = 9-10 January, 1785 (Or. 2197, f. 28*a*, *b*).



function, *ibid* p 41, *sqq*) His death occurred on Thursday, 19 Jumada II 1250, in the afternoon = 22 October, 1834 (*Tarikh i Kajaria*, f 139a, *Nukhbat el Akhbâr* f 196a)

Husain 'Alî  
Shah

The enthronement of Husain 'Alî Shah is dated by the *Nukhbat el Akhbâr*, at Shiraz, Thursday, 3 Sha'ban 1250 (f 196b) = 3 4 December, 1834, if the day of the week is right Wustenfeld has Sha'ban 3 = 4 5 December, Friday-Saturday The author of the *Nukhbat* allows him a reign of six months, and dates his death at Teheran 26 Rabi' I, 1251 = 20 21 July, 1835 (f 198a)

Alî Shah

'Alî Shah was enthroned at Teheran 14 Rejeb 1250 = 15 16 November 1834 and dethroned on 14 Sha'ban, 1250 = 15-16 December, 1834, having reigned one month (*ibid*, f 198b, *Tarikh i Kajaria*, f 154b for first date)

Muhammad  
Shah

Muhammad Shah was enthroned at Tabriz, in the evening of 7 Rejeb, 1250 = 8 November, 1834 (*Tarikh i Kajaria* f 157a), but he was a second time enthroned at Teheran, on the Lesser Festival at the close of Ramadan, 1250, therefore 1 Shawwal (*ibid* f 162a, b) = 30 31 January, 1835 Watson gives the date 31 January, on the Festival before mentioned (*History of Persia*, p 282) I adopt this as the true date of the Shah's enthronement Muhammad Shah died on the evening of Tuesday, 6 Shawwal, 1261 (*Tarikh i Kajaria* 213a cf 241a) = Monday, 4 September, 1848 (*Watson History of Persia*, p 351)

Hasan Khan  
Salar

Hasan Khan Salar, although never enthroned, made himself independent after the death of Muhammad Shah and struck money at Meshed in 1265, continuing the formula of the late Shah (no 577, p 186), which does not designate the sovereign except allusively His rebellion began on the news of Muhammad Shah's death (*Watson*, p 363, cf *Tarikh i Kajaria*, f 260b where it is recorded among the troubles which occurred in the beginning of the reign of the present Shah) The rebellion came to an end after the Nau ruz, 6 Jumada I, AH 1266 = 20 March, AD 1850, and before 16 Jumada II = 9 10 May (*ibid* f 299b,

301*b*, 302*a*) The period of Hasan Khān is thus A H 1261 6  
= A D 1818 50

Nasir ed dīn Shah was first enthroned at Tābrīz on the evening of the 14 Shāwwal, 1261 = 12 September, 1848 (ibid 257*b*), and a second time on Monday, 24 Zūl Kā'da, 7 h 20 m after midnight, 23 October, at Teheran, (ibid 259*b*) Watson gives after midnight the 20th of October, i.e. Saturday, the 21st (History of Persia p 364) As Nasir ed-dīn had no competitor I have dated his reign from the first *julūs*

## II COINAGE

For the denominations of Persian money I would refer to the careful Tables of HANWAY. These are here put into clearer form. The weight is given by him in Miskals and Kharats, the Miskal being 80.0116 to the lb Troy = 760 grs. The weight of the Miskal is therefore 71.18 grs. I have ventured to use 72 as the equivalent on account of the greater convenience of division. The period referred to is the reign of Nadir Shah.

Denominations.

Hanway's Tables

### Gold

Muhr Ashrafi	<sup>grs</sup> 162
Ashrafi	54
Ashrafi of Nadir	54
'Abbāsī should be	72
Id Hasan	81
Id Sulaiman	114
Id Safi	120

### Silver

Rupī or Nadirī	180
6 Shahī	108
'Abbāsī	72
Mahmudī	36
Shahī	18
Bistī (money of acct.)	7 2

### Copper

Kizbegī =  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the Shahī

(Hanway i p 292 3)

Evidence of  
table

thus equal to 18 (Voyages, ed 1711, ii p 92) Tavernier, describing the money of 'Abbás II, makes the denominations the Bisti, Sháhí, Mihmúdi, the 'Abbási, the piece of 2½ 'Abbásís or 10 Shahís, and its double the 5 'Abbási piece. The weights are a little higher than Chardin's, the 'Abbási being equal to 18 sols 6 deniers (Six Voyages, ed 1676, ii p 6 and pl) The weight of 18 sols is 126.51, and that of 15 sols 6 deniers 130. Though these weights are not reached under 'Abbas II and Sulaiman in the table above, it is obvious that the correspondent pieces to the Sháhí and its multiples are those of the standard of 28.5, 85.5, 111, 285, and 570 grs. The coins of 'Abbas I. and Muhammad Khudabandí, though not sufficient for a safe inference, favour the lower standard of the table above. As to the silver money of Tahmisp I and Isma'il I, it certainly is as yet an enigma.

Later silver  
coins

Hanwry's figures show a remarkable reduction from the standard of the coins just noticed. They agree however with the evidence of the coins of Nadir under whom there must have been a reduction of the 'Abbási first to 82 and then to 72 grains.

Working down from Nádir, the Físháris and Suláimán II (who only strikes 'Abbási-) continue Nádir's system, Ibrahim innovating with a 3 'Abbási or 18 Sháhí piece, but this confusion could not continue. The silver coins were first the rupí and Abbási, exchanging at the rate of 1 to 2½, but Kerim Khán after a time issued the Sháhí of about 25.5, making a series of 51, 75.5, 151, the maximum weights being 25, 50, 71, 142. His successors before Feth 'Alí struck rupís, and rarely the eighth.

I am able, thanks to the kindness of General Houtum Schindler, to give an account of the coinage of Feth 'Alí Sháh and his successors to the present time.

Coinage of  
Kájár Sháhs

Feth 'Alí first issued in gold the Túmán. This can only be the piece which weighs about 95 grs., and of which there are several specimens of early dates in the Museum. His

other denominations in gold, struck before 1232, I will not attempt to explain. His first silver coins were the *Rupîr*, *Rupî*, or *Rîal*, the 'Abbâsî, and its half, the *Sanar* (a corruption of *Sad dinâr*, or 100 dinars), or *Mahmudî*. It is at present impossible to identify these denominations, but it seems that the 'Abbâsî system and the *Rûpî* system went on side by side, gradually approaching one another, each denomination being affected by that nearest to it in the other system.

Let h 'Alî's second issue, at the close of the 30th year of his reign, was in gold, the *Tumân* of 70 grs., soon reduced to 53 grs., thus identical in weight with the old *Asbrâfî*. At the same time he issued the *Karîn*, called after the *Karn*, or 30 years' period, weighing 142 grs., in silver, and equal to the 10th of the *Tumân*, or 20 *Shâhîs*, in value. *Rîals*, 'Abbâsîs and *Sinârs* ceased to be coined. The *Karîn* was soon reduced to 107 grs.

Muhammad Shah continued his predecessor's last coinage, speedily reducing the *Karîn* to 89 grains. He is also stated to have struck the half, or *Panîbat* (*penah bîd*).

Under Nasir ed din there have been successive reductions. By 1675 (A.H. 1291/2) the *Tumân* had fallen to 50 grs., and the *Karîn* to 78. The denominations were then as follows:

GOLD	<i>Tumân</i> ,	3 225 gram	= 50 grs = 10 francs
	(900 pure gold) $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 612½ "	= 25 " = 5 "
	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	806 "	= 12½ " = 2 50 "
SILVER	<i>Karân</i> ,	5 gram	= 78 grs = 10 franc
	(900 pure silver) $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 5 "	= 39 " = 50 cent
	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 25 "	= 19 5, = 25 "
COPPER	2 <i>Shâhî</i>	10 gram	= 150 grs = 10 cent
	1 "	5 "	= 78 = 5
	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 5 "	= 39 " = 2 5 "

Besides the denominations mentioned above, 2, 5, and 10 *Tumân* pieces have been struck.

Subsequently the *Karîn* has fallen to 70 grs., and the *Tumân* to 17.

that Isma'îl does not appear to be called the Second, as the faintest Isma'îl (III) is similarly unnumbered

The scanty coinage of Sultan Muhammad Khudabandâ affords the following styles which are no doubt abbreviated, سلطان محمد خدا بده پادشاه - سلطان محمد ابو المطهر پادشاه بن طهماسب شاه الحسی The word Sultan, as in the case of Sultan Husain, is part of the proper name, which is Sultan Muhammad Khudabandâ This Shâh styles himself علام امام محمد مهدی علیه السلام و آئانه, and varies his father's formula to علام علی ابی طالب الح, in both showing a Persianizing tendency

Under 'Abbas I, Persian appears on the reverse The obverse is strangely varied by the use of both رسول and ابو in alternative formulæ The Shâh's style is ابو المطهر عباس, and he also terms himself Ali's servant in the phrase which is the most permanent of its class سده شاه ولایت عباس

Safi repeats the formula سده شاه ولایت and he also adopts a new one, which Dr Rieu reads شاه ارحام علام صعی است, or شاه است الح A specimen in the Museum of Copenhagen leaves little doubt that the verb has the form است not است and shows but a single *alif*, whereas in the Catalogue I have supplied a second for the verb This formula implies devotion to his namesake, who gave his name to the family

'Abbas II. is the first Shâh who takes a numeral, calling himself 'Abbas the Second His designations are کلب علی in a distich for کلب آستان علی رضا, as watch dog or guardian of the tomb of the Imam 'Alî Rizâ, and سده شاه ولایت He appears to have introduced the title emperor, *hâ* 'master of the (auspicious) conjunction,' صاحبقران *shah* hâ, a title which had its origin with Timur, also in a distich The distichs will be treated below

Sulrman I must have struck coins during the short period for which he bore the name of Safi [II], but their recall (Chrudin, Comonnement, p 393) was so effectual that no specimens are known This Shâh styles himself سده شاه ولایت

Sultan Husun resumes but rarely the use of سی in place of رسول in the chief religious formula. On one coin he gives his full style, showing the survival of the earliest title: السلطان العادل الهادي الكامل الوالي ابو المظفر السلطان بن and a shorter and different style, in part novel, السلطان بن السلطان والحاكم بن الحاکم بنده شاه ولایت حسن

Usually he is simply بنده شاه ولایت. He also styles himself كلب آسان علی a term varied in one of his distichs.

Tahmasp II uses a distich in which he is characterized as the Second and sixth Iran. 'Abbas III exactly agrees except that he is 'another sixth Iran'.

The rule of the Afghans, Mahmud and Ashraf, and that of Nadir Shah practically changed the character of the coin inscriptions.

Mahmud styles himself Shah and in his distichs جهانگیر and عالمگیر, perhaps only poetically. Ashraf in two out of three distichs also appears as Shah. He adopts Aurangzib's formula جلوس ممیت مانوس, used by no other king of Persia.

In the later years of Shah Tahmasp II when Nadir was endeavouring to expel the Afghans, a new and very singular coinage made its appearance, which had a large influence on all subsequent issues before the reign of 'Ali Shah, except the major part of those of the Afghans. When Nadir undertook the difficult task of restoring the Persian power, the popularity of the Sasanian line must have been very low. The name of Tahmasp II could raise no enthusiasm; the idea of supplanting a weak king by a mere phantom was, no doubt, already formed by the ambitious Nadir. Thus it was desirable to issue a coinage which should be popular and thus recruit the people to some central power independent of the sovereign. The great shrine of 'Ali Riza at Meshed, the most venerated building in Persia suggested the issue there and in other parts of

Al i za  
The r or 10

new formula, 'watch dog of the Salt in of Khurasân' ('Alī Rīza)

Isma'īl (III), in the coins struck by 'Alī Merdan, as well as by Mohammad Hasan is uniformly styled شاه ولایت, without any numeral, and with no further inscription

of his coins  
c of Khāns

When Shāh Isma'īl was carried away from Kerīm Khān by Mohammad Hasan, it became necessary for the Zand chief to issue a coinage which should not be confused with that of the Shāh, now the puppet of his rival the Kājar, and yet which should not be disloyal. What he did we learn from the Farāid-i-Safavī, as well as from Kerīm Khān's coinage. The historian tells us that Isma'īl having been imprisoned in the Fort of Abada, Kerīm Khān proclaimed himself wakīl, ordering the *sikka* and *khutba* in the name of the Twelve Imāms, and then cites the well known distich of his money struck in the name of the Imām El Mahdī

و شاه اسماعیل امی صعوی را که در قلعه آباده که فی مابین  
ش رار و اصفهان واقع است محبوس نموده خود را وکیل الحلاق  
خوانده سکه و خطبه را باسم امامان اثنی عشر قرار داد و سجع سکه  
این فرد بود فرد 'شد آفتاب و ماه در و سمر در جهان' "ار سکه"  
(Add 16,694, f 125b) "امام بحق صاحب الزمان"

We know from his coinage that Kerīm Khān did not wait until the titular sovereign was once more in his hands before issuing a new currency otherwise the author of the Farāid does not need correction. The circumstance of the *sikka* and *khutba* in the name the Imāms seems very strange. Was this done in the name of the Mahdī, who was expected to return, and of whom under the Fatimīs in Egypt a coinage was issued with his name Muhammad and his title as 'the Expected,' El-Muntazar? (Cf *Cat Or Coins*, iv p 14 seqq nos 228-230, p 55, 56) However this may have been, there is no doubt that the Mahdī, as shown for instance by the coins of Muhammad Khudabanda, was, among the Persians, next in popularity to 'Alī Rīza. Another innovation seems to have been due to Kerīm

Khan, the use of an allusive invocation. The primary intention of this kind of formula seems to have been a reference to the Khan's name. Thus Kerim Khán's constant invocation is *يا كريم* 'O Bountiful One,' where the divine epithet, after the manner of a patron saint's name, recalls an ordinary name. Kerim Khan also invokes the Mahdí as 'the Master of the Age,' *يا صاحب الزمان*, that is 'the Imam who was to arise at the end of the Age,' *القائم في آخر الزمان* (*Cat. Or. Coins*, iv p. xi). It may be remembered that Kerim Khán's proper name Muhammad may have been allusively referred to in the invocation of Muhammad el Mahdí. The subject of invocations will be later discussed. When Kerim Khan uses the Shí'a formula he once varies it by the adoption of *رسول* for *نبي* (no. 326, p. 107).

Muhammad Hasan Khan the Kajar strikes, as his distich tells us, in the name of 'Alí Ríza

Ázád Khán the Afghán uses the Sunní formula, which thus appears for the first time on Persian money. His distich mentions his name without any title, with the wish that while he remained on earth the coinage of the Master of the Age (the Mahdí) might last. This devotion to an Imám, though in this case consistent in a Sunní, must have been adopted to conciliate Ázád's Shí'a subjects.

Kerim Khán's son Abu'l Fet'h while continuing the Mahdí distich, introduces his own name without title in a subordinate place to the mint on the reverse.

Sadík Khán repeats the distich, and restores the invocation used by Kerim Khan.

'Alí Murád Khan alone varies in introducing the invocation *يا علي*, probably the Khalífa.

Ja'afar Khan abandons the distich and covers the whole of the reverse with an invocation of the sixth Imam, 'Ja'afar the Truthful,' *يا امام جعفر الصادق*. This probably does not indicate any special reverence for the Imam such as is shown by the coin without royal name, which I have assigned to either Isma'il I or Tahmasp I, on the reverse.



سکه مهر علی را تا دم بر سعد جان  
گشت از فصل خدا محکوم فرمانر جهان

Since on my soul I struck the stamp of Ali's\* love  
The world obeyed my rule by grace of God (above)

Sultan  
Husain

Sultan Husain uses two distichs, the second of which does not occur on coins in the Museum

گشت صاحب سکه از توفیق رب المشرق  
در جهان کلب امر المومنین سلطان حسن

Money he struck by the grace of the Lord of east and west the twain  
Everywhere dog of the Prince of the Faithful's† shrine Sultan Husain

رد رتوفیق حق چهرهٔ زر  
سکه سلطان حسن دس پرور

By grace of God upon a golden face he made  
His coin, Sultan Husain religion's aid

(Fraelin, Rec p 470)

Tahmasp II

Tahmasp II adopts the distich of 'Abbas II, merely substituting his own name, for his ordinary coinage, but on a single coin we find another distich of a wholly new turn. The two are—

گسستی سکهٔ صاحبقرانی  
رد از توفیق حق طهماسب ثانی

Throughout the world imperial coinage came,  
Struck by God's grace in Tahmasp's name

سکه رد طهماسب ثانی بر زر کامل عیار  
لا فتی الا علی لا سيف الا ذوالمقار

Tahmasp the Second struck on purest gold assayed  
No man but Ali and no sword but Ali's blade‡

(Num Chron, 1884 p 266)

The second distich may be regarded as of medallion use, the only coin known which bears it being dated in

\* The Khalifa

† Ali R za nom noted heir by the Kl al fa El Ma mán

‡ Ali the Khalifa and his famous two bladed sword Blade 1 / Zu l fa l r

Tahmásp's first year, and the intention being obviously a defiance of the Sunnī Afgháns. The distich is remarkable as being the only one which presents two languages, the first line being in Persian, the second in Arabic. A complete Arabic distich does not occur. It must also be noted that here the Khalífa 'Alí the possessor of the famous two-bladed sword is intended, not 'Alí-Rizá. Notwithstanding, it is remarkable that in this reign the series of 'Alí-Rizá coins begins. Their distichs will be noticed later.

The distich of 'Abbás III. is simply a variation of those of 'Abbás II. and Tahmásp II. :

سکه بر زر زد بتوفیق الهی در جهان  
ظل حق عباس ثالث ثانی صحبقران

Throughout the universe by grace divine a golden money came,  
Struck by God's shadow, a new emperor 'Abbás the third (by name)

A marginal note in the Favaid\* (Add. 16,698, f. 78) gives the distich of the seal of Sultán Husain II. as follows :

Sultán  
Husain II.

(و سجع مهر آنحضرت این فرد بود)

دارد زشاهمردان فرمان حکمرانی  
فرزند شاه طهماسب سلطان حسین ثانی

The king of men\* commanded, and the royal right has ta'en  
The son of Sháh Tahmásp, the second Sháh Sultán Husain.

Nothing is said of a coin inscription, yet if 'Alí Merdán issued any coins for Sultán Husain it is probable that he would have used this distich. The title of 'Alí, here again instead of 'Alí-Rizá, as 'King of heroes,' is, as Dr. Rieu agrees, very possibly a covert allusion to the name of the Bakhtiári chief 'Alí-Merdán, 'Alí the hero,' by whose order Sultán Husain was set up.

Sultán Muḥammad's rupís, struck probably as patterns only, by Āka Muḥammad Khán, bore the following distich according to the Favaid :

Sultán  
Muḥammad,

بزر زد سکه از الطاف سرمد  
† شه والا گهر سلطان محمد

\* 'Alí the Khalífa.

† Add. 16,698, f. 148a, where گهر for کهر, which Dr. Rieu substitutes on account of the metre.

زود رود برمس ماه و آفتاب میر  
ورشك سكه، محمود شاه عالمگیر

Below the earth sank down the moon and shining sun,  
Envyng the coin of Sháh Mahmud world conquering one

Here the Afghán prince takes the titles Jehángir and 'Álamgír, which had both become personal to Indian Sultáns. The second distich is evidently modelled on that of Aurangzib 'Álamgír, which runs thus, on the gold,

در جهان سكه زد چو مهر مسر  
شاه اورنگ رب عالمگیر

Through all the world he struck his sun like coin of gold in ore  
Sháh Aurangzib (throne ornament\*) of earth the conqueror

while on the silver بدر takes the place of مهر

Ashraf. The three distichs of Ashraf are wholly exceptional

باشرفی اثر نام آفتاب رسد  
شرف رسكه، اشرف بر آفتاب رسد

U<sub>1</sub> on the Ashrafi† was wrought the magic of his grace & name,  
Nobility from Ashraf's coin upon the sun there came

دست زد بر حلاله اشرف شاه  
نود تعسر سكه داد گناه

Ashraf laid hold on majesty with might  
Let his coin's legend read 'Requited be unright'

رالطاف شاه اشرف حق شعار  
بهر نقش شد سكه، چار بار

By grace of Ashraf Sháh, who keeps the right,  
The gold of the four friends‡ now sees the light

The first is the only case in which the name of the coin here, as already shown, of much older date, is connected with that of the reigning sovereign, the second, with its strange allusion to punishment of crime, stands quite alone, and I am at a loss to explain it, while the third, boldly substi

\* Translation of Aurangzib

† One would be inclined to suggest the English 'noble'

‡ The four 'orthodox' Khalifas

tuting the 'Four Companions,' Abu-Bekr, 'Omār, 'Osmān, and 'Alī, for the twelve Imams, is the strongest instance of Sunni profession on the Persian coinage. The coins published in the body of the Catalogue (nos 203, 204, p 68) present no trace of the names of the Four Companions, but a coin of Mahmūd since acquired (Suppl no 197a, p 273) shows an obverse margin with the series of names in question as on some Sunni coins.

Nadīr Shāh's two distichs seem wholly original, and mark, as already noticed, his claim to imperial power. They are—

Efshāris  
Nādīr

سکه در زر کرد نام سلطنت را در جهان  
نادر ایران رمی و خسرو گیتی ستان

By gold in all the earth his kingship shall be famed  
Phoenix\* of Persia a land, world conqueror, sovereign named

هست سلطان بر سلاطین جهان  
شاه شاهان نادر صاحب ایران  
Over Sultans of earth is Sulṭān,  
Nadīr, Shāh of Shāh\* Šāhīrān †

'Alī or 'Ādil Shāh's distich may belong to the 'Alī Rīza series, though in the name of 'Alī no doubt it refers to the Shāh's name as 'Alī as already said (p lxx), we cannot decide whether the primary reference is to Shāh or Imām

'Ādī Shāh

گشت راجع حکم لم برلی  
سکه سلطنت سام علی

Decreed of Him who ceases not a currency there came  
The coinage of the sovereignty sent forth in 'Alī's ‡ name

Ibrāhīm reverts to a distich in the old Safavī style

Ibrāhīm

سکه صاحبقرانی رد ستوفیق اله  
همچو خورشید جهان افروز ابراهیم شاه

By grace divine he struck a coinage of imperial worth  
Shāh Ibrāhīm (it is gold) sun like illumining the earth

\* Nādīr

† Retained for the exigency of rhyme.

‡ 'Alī Shāh and 'Alī

Aka Muhammad  
بر زر و سمر ناستان باشد  
سکه\* صاحب الزمان باشد

While stamp shall be on gold and silver ore  
The coinage of the Ages Master shall endure

It will be observed that no name of any ruler appears, except Azad's throughout the series

The idea of the comparison of gold and silver money to the sun and moon seems to begin on the coinage of Aurangzib already cited, in which the symbolism of the sun occurs on the gold money, that of the moon (full moon) on the silver\*. The idea of Kerim Khan's distich, in which sun and moon gold and silver are in apposition, on both gold and silver money, occurs first in the distichs of Jehandar Shah, as follows,

در افای رد سکه بر مهر و ماه  
ابو الفتح عاری جهاندار شاه

Through all the earth he struck his stamp upon the moon and sun  
Jehandar Shah the champion of the faith, victorious one

This is varied by Farrukhsiyar substitutes 'gold and silver' for sun and moon, thus,

سکه رد از فصل حق بر سمر و زر  
پادشاه بحر و بر فرج سمر

By grace of God he struck his coin of gold and silver ore  
The emperor Ferrukhsiyar the lord of sea and shore

\* The lines on the two hundred mohur piece of Sháh Jehan handle the idea differently. The golden face of the coin is to illumine the world as the moon is illumined by the sun's ray

سکه بر مهر دوسد مهری رد از لطف ماه  
مانی صاحب قرآن شاه جهان دین شاه  
روی زر نادر زین سکه اس عالم مرور  
با سود از بر تو حورید روی ماه

(From a cast in the Marsden Collection)

# GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE SAFAVIS

## JUNAD

Haider

I Isma'il I

II Tahmasp I

IV Muhammad Khudabanda

Hamza

V Abbás I

Safi Mirza

VI Safi I

VII Abbás II

VIII Safi (II) Sulaiman I.

IX Sultan Husain Dau'

X Tahmasp II

Safi Sam

Dau' = Sayyid Murtaza

XIII Isma'il (III) IV Shah Rukh

Sultan Muhammad Mirza

Haider

III Isma'il II

Shah Shuja' I

Dau' = Zubeida' = Isa Khan

Dau' = Jehan binu

Dau' Izzatsharif = Abdallah

Shehr binu = Muhammad Daud

Abu I Kasim

Sayyid Ahmad

XII Muhammad Sulaiman II

## E R R A T A

---

- P 19, l 1, for *Mohammad* read *Muhammad*  
 „ 25, ll 8, 11, 12, for *هست (؟) است* read  
 „ 30, l 2, for 1666 read 1667  
 „ 67, „ 14, 25, *dele* (die of 1137)  
 „ 86, „ 4, for “with name of” read “with allusion to”  
 „ 91, „ 4, for 1750 read 1719  
 „ 98, „ 7, transpose lines of distich  
 „ „ 4 from foot, for *شہ* read *سہ*  
 „ 108, „ 15 „ *نا من* „ *نا امن*  
 „ 122, „ 9 „ *الامان* „ *الامام*  
 „ „ 13 „ *امان of* „ *امام of*  
 „ 132 „ 2 „ *Fat h* „ *Fet h*  
 „ 140, „ 1 „ *Jaʿfar* „ *Jaʿfar*  
 „ 153, last line, insert PL XIII  
 „ 177, l 4, for *اسيا* read *اسيا*  
 „ 190, „ 12, *dele* PL XV  
 „ 205, „ 2, for *Ar7 i kuds* read *Ar7 i akds*  
 „ „ 10, „ *ارض قدس* „ *ارض (!) قدس*  
 „ 232, „ 7 from foot, for *sun* read *sun, riyed*  
 „ 266 „ 13, insert PL I  
 „ 322, „ 3, transfer distich to p 319, line 15  
 PL XII, title, for *Fat-h* read *Fet h*  
 „ „ *Taaʿfar* „ *Jaʿfar*

# ŞAFAVIS.

## I.—ISMA'ÎL I.

A.H. 907—930=A.D. 1502—1521.

GOLD.

1

Herát, 916.

Obverse Area, within sixfoil,

لا اله الا الله  
محمد  
رسول الله  
عليه و آله

Margin, in cartouches,

حسن | حسين | [حج] [د] | موسى علي | علي محمد |  
[علي] [علي] حسن محمد

Reverse, السلطان العادل  
الكامل الساجد السوالى ابو  
[ا] لمظفر شاه اسمعيل بهادر خان خلد  
الله تعالى ملكه و سلطانه ....

| خرد هر ۱ ۱ ۱ ۱ ۱ ۱

[ب]



6

Mint and date obliterated.

Similar, but ی instead of ع.

Ak 2, Wt 70.3

7

Sulṭāniya, date obliterated.

Obv Area similar to (6)

Margin, in segments,

محمد | حفر سی علی | حسن علی | محمد علی

Rev. Area, similar to (1) but ending

الصفوح خلد الله تعالى  
سلطانہ سلطانہ ..

Ak 25, Wt 63.3

8

Tabriz, date obliterated.

Obv Area in circle, لا اله الا الله محمد

علی و آل الله  
[رسو]

Margin, in six cartouches,

| | [مو] سے علی | محمد علی | |

Rev. [السلطان العادل]

الکامل الہاد الواعظ ابوالمظفر شاہ

اسہادر خان خلد الله ...  
سمعیل الصفوح

سلطانہ تبریز

Ak 2, Wt 67.3

9

Merv, date obliterated.

Obv. Area, in circle, لا اله الا الله  
محمد ل  
 ل الله على الله  
 رسو و

Margin, in six cartouches,

| ..... | على محمد | موسى | على محمد |  
 حسن | محمد على

Rev. similar to (8), differently arranged, and last line

و سلطانه ضرب مرو

PL. I. Al 'B, Wt 70.7

10

Merv, [9½]5.

Obv. Area, in square formed by على

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد ل اوله  
 رسو على ل

Margin, in segments,

| حسن على | جعفر | موسى محمد على | حسن محمد على

Rev.

السلطان العادل  
 اسمعيل شاه بهادر خان  
 الصفوح خلد ملكه مرو [و]

(Second line in a border.)

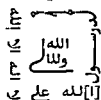
PL. I. Al 'B, Wt. 47.7



16

Mint obliterated, 929.

Obv. Area, within square, in square Koofee,



Margin, in segments, [م]وسى alone legible.

Rev., within quatrefoil, شاه



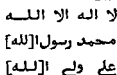
Margin obscure.

Æ 6, Wt. 30.2

17

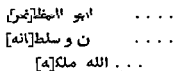
- Āmul, fifth year? (A.H. 911.)

Obv. Area, within square formed by على in margin,



Margin, | [على] | [على] | محمد حسن | محمد على

Rev. [السلطان] العادل



In centre, within sixfoil, سنة



Æ 7, Wt. 53.1

C

## II.—TAHMÁSP I.

A H 930—984=A D 1521—1576

G O L D

19

Mint and date obliterated

Counterstruck \*

Obv Area, within square,

[لا] اله الا الله

محمد رسولا

لله ولي

على [الله]

Margin, | | | | | غ بگ (٩) به [ادر] | | | | |

Rev

[الله] امل الهادي الو

[المط] عمر [شاه]

بها [در]  
م

Counterstruck on rev, with quatrefoil enclosing

شاه

طهماسب

صوب ل

عد

N° 7 Wt 60 G

\* An earlier coin of Tahmásp or a vassal reissued



24a

Resht, date obliterated

Obv Area, within quatrefoil border,

الله  
 لا اله الا محمد  
 على  
 رسول الله  
 ولي الله

Margin, in cartouches,

ح على | محمد حسن على | موسى جعفر على |  
 م[حمد على]

Rev Area

[السلاطان] العادل الكامل  
 [الهادي] رشت  
 [الوالي] المطهر

In centre, within quatrefoil border, terminating in interlaced  
 ornament on either side,

سب  
 د  
 طهيا شاه بهار  
 ب  
 صر

Al. 2. W. 63

25

Kum, date obliterated

Obv Area arranged in mill sail pattern, formed of على repeated,  
 ' the ع making a rosette in centre,

محمد حسن على | موسى جعفر على | محمد على |  
 محمد حسن على

Margin, in cartouches,

على ولي الله | نصر من [الله]

Rev. [الكامل اله] [اد] .....  
 [ابو المظفر] بهادر  
 الله  
 ه [خ] لد ملكه .....  
 و

Centre, within quatrefoil,

س  
 طهما  
 شا قوم (sic)  
 ضرب

Al 75, Wt 60·8

26

Herát, date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within lozenge formed by على repeated,

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد على  
 رسول الله الله  
 على  
 و

Margin, محمد [مو] على | سى محمد | على | على | على

Rev. [السلطان] العادل  
 [الكا] مل الهادى ابو المظفر  
 [طهم] اسب شاه بهادر خان  
 ... الله تعالى ... و سلطانه  
 ... و (?) ...

In centre, within ornamental border,

هراة  
 ضرب

Pl. I. Al 75, Wt 41·1

D



27b

Sari, date obliterated

Obv, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله [على ولي الله]

In centre, within fleur de-lis border,

ی  
رسا  
صرب

Rev, in centre,

محمد  
سلطان

Around, خداييده ناد\* علام على [ابى طالب عليه السلام]

Rt 75 Wt. 28

27c

Similar

Obv, لا اله الا الله محمد [رسول الله على ولي الله]

In centre, as (27b),

ی  
رسا  
صرب

Rev, in centre,

محمد  
سلطان

Around, خداييده ناد\* غلام على [ابى طالب عليه السلام]

Pl I Rt 7 Wt. 27.3

\* ناد is probably the beginning of نادر, the rest being indicated by the lines surrounding the central inscription

## V.—'ABBÁS I.

A.H. 996—1038=A.D. 1587—1629.

GOLD.

28

Isfahán, 997.

Obv. Area, in circle,

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
 الله  
 رسول  
 علم  
 ولي الله

Margin, in cartouches,

..... | .....  
 حعفر [موسى على محمد]  
 | ..... |

Rev. Area, in ornamental border,

ن  
 اصفها  
 ضرب

Margin,

..... | ... المظفر عباس شاه خلد .... نه و

Huwaiza, date obliterated

Similar :

but obv. margin,     |     |     |     ع حسین ع حسین

Bl. 9, Wt. 50.1

## VI.—ŞAFÍ (I.)

A H 1038—1052=A D. 1629—1642

## SILVER.

34

Eriván, 1038.

Obv.

[الله]

[لا اله الا الله][محمد] رسول الله

[الله]

Rev.

.....

بسم اللهضر ابروول<sup>را</sup>

ب

31a

Iṣfahān, 1039.

Obr.

لله  
لا اله الا الله  
محمد رسول الله  
 و  
 [الله]

Rev.

ار حان شاه  
[ا]ست صفی  
 [غ]لام صفیان<sup>۳۱</sup>  
 ب

Rev. inscription reads شاه از حان غلام صفی است or  
 شاه است ار حان غلام صفی

Pl. II. 22. 55, Wt. 113.5

35

Iṣfahān, 103[?].

Obr.

[الله]  
 لا اله الا [ا]  
 محمد  
[رسول اعلى لله]  
 [و]لى الله

Rev.

یت  
 [ن]د[د] شاه ولا  
صفی  
 [ا]صفیان<sup>۱۰۳</sup>  
 ۱۰۳

...

Pl. II. 22. 72, Wt. 113.5

12

Mint obliterated, 1072

Similar to (36), date ۱۰۷۲

Pierced AR 111, Wt. 121.2

43

Mint obliterated, 1073

Similar to (36), date ۱۰۷۳

AR 105, Wt. 139.4

44

Erivan, 1075

Similar to (36), date ۱۰۷۵; rev ends ص[رب] ابروان

[I O C] AR 105 Wt. 123.1

45

Tiflis, 107x.

Similar to (36), date ۱۰۷, rev. ends صرب تعلیس.

AR 112, Wt. 140.4

16

Tiflis, date obliterated.

Similar to (36), but order of rev changed in details, and تعلیس v.

AR 112, Wt. 139.7

47

Tabriz, date obliterated.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله علم لله

ولی ا

ال[هم صل على] السی والولی والتول والسطی  
 والسجاد والماقر والصادق والكاظم والرضا والتة[ی] والة[ی]  
 وال[ر]کی [و]المهدی

Rev.

بگیتی انکه اکنون سکه زد صاحبقرانی  
زتوفیق خدا کلب علی عباس ثانی

ضرب [تبر] زر

Pl. II. Al 10, Wt 560.0

48

Huwaiza, 105k.

Obv. Area,

[ا] لله  
على  
على و

Margin,

رسول الله . . . . .

Rev.

. . . . .

لا . . . . .

[ضرب عباس]

In centre,

[ز] زر [ه]  
حو

[Rev. inscr. should read بهنده شاه ولایت عباس ضرب حویزه]

Al 75, Wt. 41.5

49

Huwaiza, 1072?

Similar; but rev. centre, [د] زر

حو  
ب (د)

Al 75, Wt. 41.0

~~~~~

73

Ganja, 1103

Similar to (50); but rev., naskhi, and

۱۱۰۳  
گجه

Al 1', Wt 115

74

Isfahán, 1104.

Obv as (68)

Rev Area, within border formed by two cartouches, as (68), but  
above,

۱۱۰۴  
سه

Margin in cartouches, as (68).

Al 1 55, Wt 235 1

71a

Ganja, 1105.

Obv. similar to (50)

Rev similar to (62), ۱۱۰۵  
گجه

Al 95, Wt 114 7

75

Kazvin, 10xx.

Similar to (53), but rev ends

۱۰  
قروین .

Twice pierced Al 45, Wt 10 4

76

Mint obliterated, 10xx.

Similar to (55), date ۱۰

Al 5, Wt 11 6

77

Huwaiza, 1084.

Obv. لا اله الا الله [محمد رسول الله]

In centre, الله

على و

Rev. [منده شاه ولايت سليم] ان ضر

In centre, يزه

حو

١٠٨٤

ب

*Pierced* Al 8, Wt 43.6

78

1084 (1084).

*Pierced*. Al 70, Wt 50.6

79

1085 (1085).

Obv. لا اله الا لله (sic) الح

*Pl. III.* Al 75, Wt 53.1

80

1085 ( ٨٥).

*Pierced*. Al 75, Wt 49

81

1085.

Rev. centre, يزه

حو

١٠٨٥

ب

*Pierced* Al 75, Wt 49.1



## SILVER.

89

Tiflis, 1107.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
رسول الله على  
 ولي الله

Margin similar to (88)

Rev.

گشت صاحب سکه ار توفیق و  
المشرقین در جهان امیر المومنین  
سلطان حسین  
 ۱۱۰۷  
صرتغلیس

M 135, W 1315

90

Tabriz? 1110.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله  
محمد رسول الله ولى الله

Margin similar to (85).

Rev.

صاحب سکه از  
 گشت  
 توفیق المشرقین  
 ۱۱۱۰  
 ر  
 [د]ر جهان امیر المومنین  
 [ک]ا  
 [س]ا[ط]ان حسین  
 [خ]و  
 [ت]م[و]یز (?)

Al 98, Wt. 112.8

90a

Ganja, 1110.

Similar, but گنج

Al 1, Wt. 114.2

91

Mint obliterated, 1110.

Similar to (90).

Pierced. Al 65, Wt. 26.5

92

Mint obliterated, 1112.

Similar to (90), date 1112.

Pierced Al 7, Wt. 112.7

G

98

Isfahán 1123

Obv similar to (88)

Rev

شاه ولا

\_\_\_\_\_

بنده ن حسن

\_\_\_\_\_

صراصعها

1123

[100] AR 17 Wt. 401.3


99

Same (same die)

Pl. IV AR 165 Wt. 264

100

Mesh hed, 1124

Similar to (88), date 1124, and  خبر مشهد

AR 1 Wt. 63

101

Eriván, 1125

Obv area similar to (88), no margin

Rev

شاه ولا

\_\_\_\_\_

1125

بنده حسن ن

\_\_\_\_\_

صراصعها

Pie ced AR 6 Wt. 217

102

Isfahan 1127

Obv

لا اله الا الله محمد على

رسول الله ولي الله

Rev

١٢٧ شاه ولایت

بنده حسن

صرب

اصفا

Pl. I x 6. Wt. 120.8

103

Similar 1127

Pl. V B x 45 Wt. 51.3

104

Same mint and date

Obv

الله

لا اله الا ا

محمد

[د]ی [لا]ه علی ولی الله

Rev

شاه ولا

بنده

١١٢٧

بنده حسن

صرب

صفا [ها]

Pl. 45 Wt. 51.3

105

Isfahán, date wanting

Similar to (104)

Al 3 Wt 115

105a

Eriván, 1127

Similar to 102, obv varied, rev ends

سده حسن اروان  
 صر

Al 1 x 7 Wt 1335

106

Isfahan, 1129

Obv area similar to (88) no margin

Rev

شاه ولا  
 سده حسن اصعها  
 صر

1129

Al 1 Wt 8°1

107

Tabriz, 1129

Obv area, within ornamental oblong, similar to (102)

Margin similar to (88)

Rev

حسن  
 شاه ست  
 سده  
 صر ولا

In centre, within ornamental oblong,

و تبریز  
 1129

السلطان بن السلطان و الحافان بن الحافان حلد  
 الله ملكه و سلطانه

Al 11 x 7 Wt 1315

108

Similar, but

Rev. centre,

۱۱۲۱  
تبریز

Pl. V. *AB* 103×75, Wt 131.2

109

Işfahân, 1130.

Similar to (106),

ضر ۱۱۳۰

*Pierced AB* 105, Wt 67.7

110

Similar, but rev.,

شاه ولا  
یمن  
۱۱۳۰  
بنده ن حسین  
ضر  
صفها  
۱

*Pierced AB* 105, Wt 76.1

110a

Similar; but rev.,

ن  
ضر  
صفها

*AB* 105, Wt 83.2

111

Tabríz, 1130

Similar to (106), but تبریز and ۱۱۳۰.

*Pierced AB* 1, Wt 78.9

111a

Similar to (111) rev same die

M 1, Wt. 63.5

112

Tiflis, 1130

Similar to (106), but تَغْلِيَس and صر. ۱۱۳۰

Pierced M 95 Wt. 71.8

112a

Similar

M 9 Wt. 62.8

113

Kashán, 1130

Similar, but قروین.

Pierced M 1, Wt. 82.8

114

Kashán, 1130.

Obv similar to (106)

Rev

شاه ولا

پیما

بدن حسن

ضرب

کاشا

M 105, Wt. 82.3

114a

Similar.

Twice pierced M 1 Wt. 75.7

115

Mesh-hed, 1130 (?)

Obv. similar to (103), order of letters varied.

Rev.

علی  
 ۱۱۳  
 استان حسین  
 کلب  
 ضر مشهد  
 ب

(The order is حسین کلب استان علی)

*Twice pierced* Pl. V. Al 93, Wl. 80 8

116

Nakheluvân, 1130.

Obv. similar to (106).

Rev.

شاه ولا  
 بیت  
 بنده حسین ن  
 ب  
 ضر نخجوا ۱۱۳۰

Al 1\*, Wl. 827

116a

Similar.

*Pierced* Al 9, Wl. 77 9

117

Isfahân, 1131.

Obv. similar to (98).

Rev.

شاه ولا  
 بیت  
 بنده حسین ضر اصفهان  
 ب  
 ۱۱۳۱






Al 1\*, Wl. 821



128

Kazvin, 1132.

Obv. as (88).

Rev, within ornamental octagonal border, similar to (113):     

DIOC 1, Wt 63.9

129

Isfahán, 1133


Obv as (88).

Rev



Pierced Al 105, Wt. 67.1


130

Similar, but 

Al 1, Wt 69.8


131

Tabriz, 1133.

Similar to (88), but  and

IL V Al 1, Wt 83.2

131a

Similar to (111): 

Pierced Al 9, Wt 77.6

132

Tiflis, 1133.

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev., within ornamental border,

شاه ولا  
 یس  
 [بنده] حسین  
 ۱۱۳۳  
 صرتہ [لمیس]

With two rings, and pierced. M 85, Wt 83.0

133

Nakhchuván, 1133.

Obv. similar to (88).

Rev.

شاه ولا  
 یس  
 بنده حسین  
 ۱۱۳۳  
 ضرستخوان

Pierced. M 85, Wt. 82.6

134

Tabriz, 1134.

Similar; but rev., within ornamental border,

توریز and ۱۱۳۴

Pl. V. M 101, Wt. 83.1

135—138

Similar; varied in ornaments.

M 83, Wt. 63

M 1, Wt. 83.3

Pierced. M 85, Wt. 81.2

(1001) Pierced. M 85, Wt. 63.4

139

Similar to (135), but Tenth Imám علی omitted(L.O.C.) *Pierced* R 1, Wt 81.3

140

Similar to (134), but rev border not ornamental

*Twice pierced* R 7, Wt 40.9

141

Tiflis, 1134

Similar to (134), but

س  
تفلیس  
صر

R 1, Wt 82.4

142

Tabriz, 1135

Similar to (134): 1135

*Twice pierced* R 11, Wt 78

143

Tiflis, date wanting.

Similar to (112)

*Pierced and ringed* R 6, Wt 23.2

144

Mint and date wanting

Obv. similar to (90).

Rev

[صا] حب سكه [ار] تو [د] یق [رب]

[گش]

[الم] شر [قم] ن [د] ر حهان امیر المومنین

[کلا]

[سلطان] حسین

. . . . .

R 65, Wt. 28.3

X.—TAHMÁSP II.

A.H. 1135—1144 = A.D. 1722—1731.

DISTICH.

بگیتی سکه صاحبقرانی  
زد از توفیق حق طهماسب ثانی

GOLD.

145

Kazvín, 1134.\*

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله على و

لى الله

Rev.

بگیتی سکه صاحبقرانی

زد از توفیق حق طهماسب ثانی

ضرب قزوین ۱۱۳۴

*Pierced. N° 85, Wt 49.1*

146

Tabriz, 1136

Obv. area similar to (145)

على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على محمد  
على حسن محمد

Rev. similar to (145):

ضرب تبریز ۱۱۳۶

*Pl. V N° 8, Wt 53.4*

147

Işfahan, 1142.

Similar to (145), but mint and date

۱۱۴۲  
صرب صفهان

N° 9, Wt. 53.0

148

Similar

Rev. ۱۱۴۲  
صرب صفهان

N° 95, Wt. 53.7

## SILVER.

149

Tabriz, 1131 \*

Similar to (147), ۱۱۳۴ تبریز

Pl. V. Al 1, Wt. 82.4

150

Tabriz, 1135.

Similar to (146), ۱۱۳۵ تبریز

Pierced Al 1 05, Wt. 80.5

151—155

Similar, varied in points.

(Rev same die as 150) Al 1, Wt. 79.1

Al 1, Wt. 82.8

(Rev same die as 152) Pierced Al 1 05, Wt. 82.6

Pierced [I O C] Al 1 15, Wt. 82.7

Al 85, Wt. 62.1

156

Similar to (150), ۱۱۳۰

Al 100, Wt. 83

157

Similar to (150).

*Twice pierced*, [LOC] Al 8, Wt. 37.5

158

Similar.

*Pierced*, Al 7, Wt. 19.6

159

Kazvin, 1135.

Similar to (150), ۱۱۳۰ قزوین

*Pierced as 1 ringed*, Al 1, Wt. 83.2

160

Tabriz, 1136.

Similar, ۱۱۳۶ تبریز

Al 1, Wt. 82.9

161, 162

Similar; varied in points.

*Pierced*, Al 103, Wt. 82.8*Ringed*, Al 11, Wt. 86.5

163, 164

Similar; ۱۱۳۷ تبریز; varied in points.

Al 1, Wt. 82.9

*Ringed*, Al 103, Wt. 86

165

Tabriz, 1137.

Similar to (160), but obv. marg موع for مو

Al 2, Wt. 82.1

177

Similar to (176), but <sup>۱۱ ۴۲</sup>صفاں

Al 163 Wt 203.8

178

Similar to (176), but <sup>۱۱ ۴۲</sup>صرب صفاں

Perced Al 11 Wt 81

179

Obv

لا اله الا الله علممحمد رسول الله لو

الله

Rev as (176), but <sup>۱۱ ۴۲</sup>صفاں

Al 11 Wt. 79.9

180

Similar, but <sup>۱۱ ۴۲</sup>صفاں

Al 105 Wt 63.5

181

Mazindaran, 1142

Similar to (150), but rev

<sup>۱۱۴</sup>مارندران

Al 93 Wt. 87.9

182

Tabriz, 1143

Similar to (150), but obv within ornamented looped square,  
no margin, and rev

تبریز ۱۱۴۳

Al 7 Wt 76.5

183

Tabriz, 1144.

Obv. similar to (150); rev. similar to (182), 1144

R 8, Wt 27.2

*With name of Imám 'Alí er-Rizá.*

DISTICH.

از خراسان سکه بر زر شد بتوفیق خدا  
نصرت و امداد شاه دین علی موسی رضا

SILVER.

184

Mázendarán, 1143.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله علی و

لی الله

Margin, علی حسن حسین علی محمد جعفر موسی علی

محمد علی حسن محمد

Rev.

از خراسان سکه بر زر

ش

بتوفیق خدا نصر و امداد

شاه دین علی موسی رضا

ض

[ضر] مازندران



## AFGHÁNS.

## I.—MAHMÚD.

A H 1135—1137 = A D 1722—1725

## DISTICHS.

سکه رد ار مشرق ایران چو قرص آفتاب  
 شاه محمود جهانگیر سیادت استتاب  
 سرو رود سرمیں ماه و آفتاب مسر  
 ورشك سكه محمود شاه عالمگیر

## SILVER

193

Isfahan, 1135

Obv

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
 رسول الله  
 ۱۱۳۵

Rev

سکه رد  
 ب

ار مشرق ایران چو قرص افتا  
 شاه محمود جهانگیر سیاد استتاب  
 ۱۱۳۵

صراصفهان  
 [ب]

194

Similar to (193), but obv ۱۱۳۵, rev no date, countermark, sun

*Pierced* *Al* 9 *Wt.* 69.5

195

Similar, rev same die, countermark, sun

*Al* 95 *Wt.* 67

196

Similar, rev same die, no countermark

*Pierced* *Al* 95 *Wt.* 69

197

Mint effaced, 1135

Obv similar

Rev

فرو رود

مـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ  
 برمس ماه وافتاب ز  
 [و]شکـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ  
 سکه محمود شاه عالمگیر  
 ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

*Pierced* *Pl.* VI *Al* 1 *Wt.* 69.7

## II.—ASHRAF.

A H 1137—1112=A D 1725—1729

## DISTICHS

شرفی اثر نام آنحاب رسد  
 شرف سکه\* اشرف در آفتاب رسد  
 دست رد بر جلالت اشرف شاه  
 بود تعمیر سکه داد گناه  
 والطاف شاه اشرف حق شعار  
 سر نقش شد سکه\* چاربار

## G O L D

198

Isfahān, 1137

Obv

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
 رسول الله  
 ۱۱۳۷  
 (\*محمد)

Rev

شرفی اثر نام  
 احباب رسد شرف  
 سکه اشرف آفتاب رسد  
 صرصفهان

199

Isfahán, 1140.

Similar to (193), but 113\*

N<sup>o</sup> 2, Wt 53.6

## S I L V E R.

200

Isfahán, 1140.

Obv.

زد بر حلاله

دست

بود تعبیر مکه

گناه داد

ف

۱۱ ۴۰  
اشر شاه

Rev. (die of 1137)

جلوس

میمنت

مانوس در دار

السلطنة

۱۱۳۷  
اصفهان

Tussock. R (base) 93, Wt 59.7

201

Isfahán, 1141.

Similar, but obv.

ف

اشر شاه

۱۱ ۴۱  
اصفهان

Rev. (die of 1137)

Sl. 71. Sl. 103, Wt 50.4

202

Isfahan, 1142

Similar, but obv

ف

اشر شاه  
۱۱۴۲

Rev. (die of 1137) similar to (200), but اصمهان

Tw ce pier ed. AL 95 Wt 65.5

203

Isfahan, date obliterated

Obv

لا اله الا الله

محمد

در [س] ول الله [ه]

Rev

[حق شععار]

در [ا] لطا شاه اشر

[د] در [نق] ش شد سکه چاربا

ص ص ص ص

ص ص ص ص

[ص]

P erced PL VI. AL 1 Wt 67.5

204

Mint and date obliterated

Obv similar

Rev

الطا

شاه اشر حق شععار

[د] در [نق] ش شد سکه چار[با]

ص ص ص ص

[ص]

R aged PL VI. AL 1 Wt 69.5

## S A F A V I S.

## XI.—'ABBÁS III.

A.H. 1144—1148=A.D. 1731—1736

## DISTICH.

سکه بر زر زد بتوفیق الهی در جهان  
طل حق عباس ثالث ثانی صاحبقران

G O L D

205

Isfahán, 1145.

Olv Area,

لا اله الا الله  
محمد  
رسول الله على و  
لى الله

على حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على  
محمد على حسن محمد

Rev.

سکه بر زر زد بتوفیق الهی  
در جهان طل حق عباس ثا  
ثانی صاحبقران  
صو صفهان

Pl VI A' Jo Wt. 52.8

206

Similar, but صاحبقران<sup>o</sup>  
114

A' Jo Wt. 49.5

## EFSHÁRIS.

## I.—NÁDIR.

A H 1148—1160=A D. 1736—1747

## DISTICHS

سکه بر زر کرد نام سلطنت را در جهان  
 نادر ایران زمین و خسرو گیتی ستان  
 هست سلطان بر سلاطین جهان  
 شاه شاهان نادر صاحبقران

## MOTTO

(Chronogram)

الحیر فیما وقع

G O L D.

214

Shíráz, 1150

Obv

بر زر کرد نام  
 را در جهان نادر  
 سلطنت  
 ایران زمین و خسرو گیتی ستان  
 صر شیراز ۱۱۵۰

Rev.

مابوس الحیر فیما وقع  
 تاریخ خلوس  
 ۴۸

215.

Lahôr, 1151.

Obv.

نادر  
السلطان  
ن

Rev.

[أ] لله  
حلد ملكه  
دار السلطنة لاهور  
—————

صر 1151

*Ringed* PL VII N 11, Wt 306

216

Isfahân, 1152.

Obv.

شاهان نادر صاحبقران  
—————  
سلطان بر سلاطين جهان  
—————

Rev.

صعبان  
دار السلطنة  
1152  
صر

N 7, Wt 332

217

Isfahân, 1153.

Similar, 1153

N 8, Wt 1532

218

Similar, varied in ornaments.

PL VII N 9, Wt 1932

L



227

Shírāz, 1150.

Similar to (226); شیراز



[I O C] R 7 Wt. 106.3

228

Kandahār, 1150.

Similar, قندهار

R 11, Wt. 350.8

229

Similar; but ۱۱۵ (very fine work).

PL VII R 9, Wt. 104.8


230

Similar to (228) (ordinary work).

R 8, Wt. 105.7

231

Mesh-hed, 1150

Obv. similar to (221)  ۱۱۵۰ مشهد

Rev. similar to (223).

[I O C] R 1, Wt. 80.5

232

Obv. as (214), مشهد but no date.

Rev. in eightfold border, as (214), but حلوس

  
10  
R 9, Wt. 70.0

233

Similar; varied in points.

R 1, Wt. 70.8

234

Similar to (224); مشهد

Al. 8, Wt. 107.3

235

Similar, varied in points.

Al. 75, Wt. 104.4

236

Isfahán, 1151.

Similar to (224); ن of السلطان and اصفهان in form of ر;

ضرا  
115

Al. 7, Wt. 106.

237, 238

Similar, both varied in points.

[I O C.] Al. 7, Wt. 106.2

[I O C.] Al. 65, Wt. 108.7

239, 240

Similar to (236), but ضرا 115; both varied in points.

[I O C.] Al. 65, Wt. 107.8

Al. 65, Wt. 107.

241

Tabríz, 1151.

Similar to (224); but obv. within border of many foils, and

rev. الله  
ملكه تبريز  
1151  
ضرا

(ر and ز in Tabríz in form of د).

Al. 73, Wt. 107.7

252

Sháhjehánábád (Dehli), 1152

Obv. similar to (250)

Rev

الله ملكه

شاه جهان آباد<sup>1152</sup>

صرب

دار الخلافة

Pl. VII Al. 8, Wt. 175.7

253

Isfahán, 1153

Similar to (217)

Al. 1 Wt. 177.9

254

Tabriz, 1153

Obv similar

Rev

دار السلطنة

صرب تبریز<sup>1153</sup>

—

Al. 9, Wt. 176.6

255

Same mint and date

Obv similar to (250)

Rev similar to (254)

Al. 9 Wt. 178

256

Same mint and date

Obv similar to (255)

Rev

تور  
دار السلطنة  
١١٥٣  
صرب

[LOC.] R 9, Wt 175.3

257

Mesh hed, 1153

Obv similar to (216), at base, ١١٥٣

Rev

مقدس  
—  
صر مشهد

R 95, Wt 177.8

258

Tabriz, 1154

Similar to (251), but rev, date at base, ١١٥٣

R 1, Wt 178.5

259

Same mint and date.

Similar to (254), but date ١١٥٣

R 55, Wt. 17.2

260

Ganja, 1154

Obv similar

Rev

صر گنجه  
—  
١١٥٣

P erect R 53, Wt. 17.

272

Peshúwar, date wanting.

Obv. similar to (250)

Rev.

خلد الله ملكه  
 ضرب  
 پشاور

PL VII. R 9, Wt 173.5

## COPPER.

273

Blukkur, 1156.

Obv.

نادر شاه  
 ضلوس

Rev.

سکر  
 ۱۱۵۶  
 ضرب

Æ 185

274

Similar.

Æ 185

274a

1158

Similar, 1158

Æ 8

## ŞAFAVIS.

S Á M.

PRETENDER

A.H. 1160=A.D. 1747. .

SILVER.

275

Tabríz, 1160

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محمد

لله [ر]سول ا على ولى الله

Rev.

بنده شاه ولا

يستا

سام سلطا حسين

بن ن ضرتدين

Pl. VIII. D. 9 x 35, Wt. 88.5

276

Same mint and date.

Similar; but obv. لله [ر]سول ا على ولى الله

D. 9 x 35, Wt. 79.4

284

Mesh-hed, 1161.

Obv. similar to (277)

Rev.

بحکم لم یو سکه بام

سلطنت

رایج لی علی<sup>۱۱۶۱</sup>

گشت

صر مشهد

[100] *Pierced* *Al* 95, *Wt* 69.7

285

Herát, 116x

Obv. as (277).

Rev.

[را] بج بحکم لم یزل

گشت

[سکه] ب نام علی

سلطنت

[صر] هرات

[ب] ۱۱۶۱

(as on (277) لم یولی)

*Al* 9, *Wt* 62.2

~~~~~

# III.—IBRĀHĪM.

A.H. 1161—1162=A.D. 1748—1749.

DISTICH.

سکه صاحبقرانی زد ستوفیق اله  
همچو خورشید جهان افروز ابراهیم شاه

• SILVER.

286

Tiflis, 1162.

Obv. سکه صاحبقر زد ستوفیق [اله] ان  
[همچو] خورشید جهان افروز ابراهیم شاه

Rev. ۱۱۶۲  
تغلیس  
ضر  
ب

Æ 100, Wt 213.5

287

Same mint and date.

Obv. اسرا  
هم  
[ال]سلطان

Rev. as (286).

Pl VIII Ringed Æ 6, Wt 17.5

288

Kazvin, 1162.

Obv. as (286), differently arranged

Rev within wavy border,

دار السلطنة

—————

صوفی وین ۱۱۶۲

(۲ in date for ۲)

Pl VIII Æ 105 Wt 215.4



## SILVER

293

Mesh-hed, 1161.

Obv.

ح  
السلطاهرو  
شا

Rev

الله

حماد

ملكه مقد

مشهد س

١١٦١

ص

و of السلطان in form of

Pl VIII. R 1, Wt 3.02

294

Herát, 1161

Obv

حمدا رضا

كهان شاهرج بحكم

[١] سـتا

رد در ١٦١

[كـلبـا]

Rev.

هرا

سـ

دار السلطنة

صـرـسـا

Pl VIII. R 2, Wt 1.76

295

Mesh-hed, 1162

Similar to (293); but ١١ ٦٢

ص

R 1, Wt 3.9

296

Similar to (295), varied

*Pierced* *Al 12* *W. 344*

297

Tabriz, 1162

Obv Arc 1,

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله على و

نبي الله

Margin, جعفر موسى على

hvi

سکه [رد] در حهاں خدا

[سکه]

شاه رح استان رجا

کلی

صرتیر ۱۱۶۲

*[IOC]* *Pierced* *Al 12* *W. 60*

298

Shiraz, 1162

Obv Area similar, no margin

Rev

خدا [ر] صا

[سکه]

ن شاهرح استان

کلی

سکه رد در حها

صرتیر

شیراز ۱۱۶۲

*[IOC]* *Al 12* *W. 63*

*With name of Imám 'Alí-er-Rizá*

# INVOCATION.

يا على بن موسى الرضا

SILVER.

309

Resht, 1161.

Obv. Area,

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله علم و

لى الله

Margin, على موسى .....  
..... محمد على

Rev.

يا على

بن موسى الر[ضا]

.....

خر رش

1161

*pressed* *Al* 8, *Wt* 72

310

Kazvín, 1161.

Obv. Area similar ; no margin.

Rev. similar ; mint and date <sup>1161</sup> قروين

*PL* VIII *pressed* *Al* 9, *Wt* 70.5

311

Similar ; points varied.

[I O C.] *pressed* *Al* 9, *Wt* 76

312

•

Mesh-hed, 1161.

Obv. similar to (311)

Rev.

مو  
صا

يا على بن اسي نو

\_\_\_\_\_

ضر مشهد  
1161

Pl. VIII Ar. 2, Wt 175 g

---

## EFSHÁRIS.

~~~~~  
IV. شَاه رُكْهِ. SHÁH RUKH.*Third Reign*

A H. 1168—1210=A D 1755—1796

~~~~~  
DISTICHS

سکه زد در جهان بحکم خدا  
 شاهرخ کلب آستان رصا

سکه زد ار سَعَى سادر ثانی صاحبقران  
 کلب سلطان حراساں شاهرخ [شاه] جهان

## SILVER

315

Tiflis, 1170

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
 رسول الله على و  
 لى الله

حسن حسين على محمد جعفر موسى على محمد  
 حسن محمد (sic)

Rev.

بح [زد] سكه [د] ر جهان خد[ا] كم  
 شاه رخ استان رضا  
 كلس  
 ضر تفلېس  
 ب

Pl. IX. Al '8, Wt. 71.5

316

Mesh-hed, 1195.

Olv.

سلطان خراسان [شا]هرخ [شاه] جهان  
 كلس  
 سكه [زد] از سعى نادر ثانى صاحبة[را]ن  
 1115

Rev., in border of many foils,

مقدس  
 ب  
 مشهد  
 ضر

Countermark on rev. رايج

Pl. IX. Al '1, Wt. 170.4

317

Mesh-hed, date wanting.

Similar; countermark on rev. رايج

Pierced. Al '15, Wt. 17.2

321

Mázendarán, 1167.

Obv. similar to (320).

Rev.

شاه ولا

— ی

بنده اسمعیل مازندران

—

ضر ۱۱۶۷

Al 95, Wt. 172 g

322

Same mint and date.

Similar; but ۱۱۶۷

Al 1', Wt 170.7

## ZANDS.

## I.—KERÍM KHÁN.

A.H. 1163—1193=A.D. 1750—1779.

*With title of Imám Muhammad el Mahdí*

## DISTICHS.

تا زر و سیم در جهان باشد  
 سکهٔ صاحب الزمان باشد

شد آفتاب و ماه زر و سیم در جهان  
 از سکهٔ امام بحق صاحب الزمان

## INVOCATIONS.

یا کریم  
 یا صاحب الزمان

A. Period of divided rule, A.H. 1163—1172=A.D. 1750—1759.

For coins of Muhammad Hasan Khán Kájár see below, p. 127  
 and Ázád Khán Afghan, p. 130

## GOLD.

323

Isfahán, 1167.

Obv.

تا زر و سیم در جهان باشد  
 سکهٔ صاحب الزمان باشد

Rev, within border of many foils,

صفهان  
 دار السلطنة  
 ۱۱۶۷



B Period of sole rule, A H 1172—1193 = A D 1759—1779

GOLD

328, 328a

Shiraz, 1176

Obv similar to (325), but **کریم** in place of **حلو**

Rev, within pattern formed of two squares one superimposed diagonally on the other

هو  
دار شیراز  
العلم  
صرب

Pl IX N° 85 Wt 169.6  
(Same d c) N° 90 Wt 169.0

(**کریم** on obv and **هو** on rev seem to represent the phrase  
**یا ایمن هو یمن رجاہ کریم** See Introd § Inscriptions, II of  
**العلم** in ligature)

329

Same mint and date

Obv similar, but no additional word

Rev within similar border, surrounded by fleurons,

دار شیراز  
العلم  
صرب  
II

N° 9 Wt 163.7

330

Same mint and date

Obv similar

Rev, within border of many foils

دار شیراز  
العلم  
II  
صرب

N° 9 Wt 103

(I of **شیراز** united with extremity of **ب** of **صرب**)

331

Tabriz, 1185

Obv. لا اله الا الله  
 محمد  
رسول الله على و  
 الى الله

Rev  
 مكرم  
 قمر  
 دار  
 سلطنة  
 صر  
 1185

(يا كريم in leaf border, date outside circle)

*Pierced A 9 Wt 40.3*

332

Same mint and date

Similar, varied in points, two fleurons outside obv. border, one at each side

*See pierced and rimmed A 53 Wt 41*

333

Tabriz, 1187.

Similar to (331), varied in points, date 1187

*Engraved A 53 Wt 42*

341

Khoi, 1192

Obv similar to (329), م of *سم* united with ل of *الزمان*

Rev

یا کریم

صو حوی

—

۱۱۹۲

( *یا کریم* in leaf shaped border )

Pl IX N Wt 4.3

342

Yazd, 1192

\* Similar to (340), but rev enclosed in eightfoil, date in lowest leaf, ۱۱۹۲

N 9 Wt 4.5

343

Same mint and date

• Similar to (340), but rev varied in border, *یا کریم* omitted, pattern of *العقار* varied, and date <sup>۱۱۹۲</sup> صو

[LOC] N 9 Wt 4.2

## SILVER

344

Mázendarán, 1173

Obv

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله على و

لى الله

Rev.

شد افتا و ماه زر و سیم در

\_\_\_\_\_

جهان از سکه امام بحق صا الزمان

\_\_\_\_\_

ضر مارندرا

ب

Pl. X. Al. 95, Wt. 175.

345

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar.

Rev.

شد افتا و ماه زر [و] سیم در

\_\_\_\_\_

جهان از سکه امام بحق صا الزمان

\_\_\_\_\_

ضر مازندران

ب

Al. 95, Wt. 174.4

346

Mázendarán, no date.

Similar; order of words on rev. varied and without date.

Al. 95, Wt. 171.6

354a

Resht, year 16, 1178(?).

Obv. similar to (331), rev. similar to (338), but in lower border, 11

Al 9, Wt 47.2

355

Isfahán, 1179

Obv similar to (324).

Rev, within border of many foils, elongated above and below,

یا کریم  
صعہاں  
دارالسلطۃ  
صرب  
۱۱۷۹

Al 8 Wt 66.6

356

Tabriz, 1179

Obv similar to (329)

Rev.

دارتدیرا  
لسلطۃ  
—

صرب  
۱۱۷۹

( of تدیر in form of ر )

Al 65, Wt 70.7

357

Teheran, 1179

Obv as (324)

Rev, within pear shaped border,

یا کریم  
طہراں  
—  
صرب  
۱۱۷۹

Al 75, Wt 70.4

358

Yazd, 1179.

Obv. similar to (324).

Rev., within foliate pear-shaped border,

یا کریم  
یزد  
دار العباد  
ضرب ۱۱

Pierced. D. 85, Wt. 60.8

359

Tabriz, 1181.

Obv. similar to (329).

Rev. similar to (331), but *یا کریم* illegible; date in field, *ضرب ۱۱*,  
and border of quatrefoils.

D. 95, Wt. 70.7

360

Resht, 1181.

Obv.

شد افتا و ماه  
—————

زرو سیم در جهان از سیمه  
—————


امام بحق صا الزمان

Rev. similar to (338); date ۱۱۸۱

Pierced. D. 9, Wt. 70.8

368

Tiflis, 1182

Similar to (367), but rev 

۸۲

Perced. M 6 Wt 13.4

369

Ganja, 1182

Obv similar to (329)

Rev Arc

یا کریم

گنجہ



ص

Margin, لا اله الا الله محمد [د] رسول الله على ولي الله

Perced. M 1 Wt 69.1

370

Same mint and date

Obv similar, varied in ornaments

Rev, within ornamented border,

یا کریم

۱۱۸۲

گنجہ



ص

(يا کریم interlaced in a border)

M 1 Wt 67.5

371

Nakhchivan, 1182

Obv similar, varied in ornaments

Rev, within border of quarterfoils,

بحدوان



ص

۸۲

(بحدوان in form of ر Border above obliterated)

M 1 Wt 70.5

372

Tabriz, 1183.

Similar to (364); but date ۱۱ ضره

F

Pierced. Al 183, Wl. 23

373

Tiflis, 1183.

Similar to (366), date ۱۱ A F ضره

Pl. X. Al 9, Wl. 47

374

Nakhchevan, 1183.

Similar to (371); but date,

ب

۱۱ ضره

F

Pl. X. Al 106, Wl. 707

375

Tabriz, 1184

Similar to (331), date ۱۱ A F

Pierced. Al 9, Wl. 177

376

Tiflis, 1184

Similar to (366), date ۱۱ A F ضره

Al 7, Wl. 126

377

Ganja, 1184

Similar to (370), date ۱۱ A F

Pierced and beaded. Al 116, Wl. 519

378

Tabriz, 1187.

Similar to (375), date ۱۱ A F

Al 9, Wl. 179

R



387

Mint obliterated, 118x?

Obv

[ش]د [ا]فتا و ماه رو و سم  
 [در ح]هاں ار [سکه] امام بحق الر[ما]ن  
 [ح]د

Rev

[ا]لله سم  
 كر  
 [م]لكه  
 حلد با

M 8 Wt. 97

388

Similar, varied in ornaments

M 8 Wt. 68.1

389

El Basreh, 1190?

Obv similar to (337)

Rev (date outside circle), ما كرم

نصر  
 امر السلا ف  
 صر

صر  
 111

in leaf border, date outside circle

M 8 Wt. 71

390

Tiflis, 1190

Similar to (366), but rev within circle around which  
 ornamented border, and at foot 111

M 8 Wt. 71

391

Same mint and date.

Similar to (366) ; but date at foot ۱۱۹.

Al 75, Wt. 46 1

392

Same mint and date

Similar ; but date ۱۱۹  
صو

Al 75, Wt. 46 3

393

Same mint and date

Similar ; but date ۱۱۹  
صرا

Al 75, Wt. 47 5

394

Shamákhi, 1190

Obv., in border of many foils, within wreath,

ن  
یا صا الزما  
حب

Rev., within border of many foils ; above, fleuron, around,  
three pellets,

شما  
صرا  
ب

Facsimil Al 75, Wt. 46 6

395

Ganja, 1190

Obv. similar to (386)

Rev., within quatrefoil, ۱۱۹.

گنجه یا کریم  
صو

Al 75, Wt. 47 1

396

Same mint and date

Similar ; date ۱۱۹.

Al 1, Wt. 47 1

406

Tabriz, 1170.

Similar to (404), but obv, fleuron on either side, rev ends

ص ر تبریز ۱۱۷۰

Pl. XI. *Proved* N 75, Wt. 43.8

407

Yazd, 1170

Similar to (404), but rev ends

ص ر یزد ۱۱۷۰

Pl. XI. N 80, Wt. 169.7

408

Isfahán, 1171

Similar to (404), but obv., fleuron above, rev ends

ص ر ضعیبان  
۱۱۷۱

N 8, Wt. 169.3

## SILVER

409

Tabriz, 1170

Similar to 404, but rev ends

ص ر [تبریز ۱۱۷۰]

R 9, Wt. 177.6

410

Resht, 1170

Similar, but rev. ends

ص ر سام علی ابن موسی الرضا  
[ر] شت

R 1, Wt. 170.8

411

Mazendran, 1170

Similar to (104), but rev  $\text{سار علی بن موسیٰ الرضا}$  forms one line

Pl. XI R 115 Wt. 1.78

412

Same mint and date

Similar, varied

R 9 Wt. 1.62

413

Mazendran, 1171

Similar, but rev date  $\text{سار علی بن موسیٰ الرضا}$

R 105 Wt. 1.50

414

Similar, varied

[LOC] R 9 Wt. 1.77

415

Asterabad, date wanting \*

Obv similar to rev of (404), without mint

Rev, within ornamented lozenge,

دبا  
سترا  
دارالموسى  
سار  
صر

Perceat and ranged R 8 Wt. 0.84

\* This coin may be of Aka Muhammad Khan during his period of divided rule, see p. 144

## ZANDS.

## II—ABU-L-FAT-H KHÂN

A H 1193=A D 1779

*With title of Imam Muhammad el Malak*

## DISTICH

شد آفتاب و ماه زر و سمر در حهاں  
 ار سکه امام بحق صاحب الرماں

A Abu l Fat h Khân with Muhammad 'Alî Khan as collector,

A H 1193=A D 1779

(No coins)

B Abu l Fat h Khân alone A H 1193=A D 1779

## GOLD

422

Zand 1193

Obv

شد آفتاب و ماه

زر و سمر در حهاں ار سکه

[حہ]

[امام] بحق صاحب الرماں

Rev with in border of many folds pointed above and below,

ابو الفتح

دار سرد

العباده

صرب

(مرد and دار forms pattern enclosing العباده)

## III.—SĀDĪK KHĀN.

A.H. 1193—1196=A.D. 1779—1782

*With title of Imām Muḥammad el-Mahdī.*

## DISTICH

شد آفتاب و ماه رو و سیم در جهان  
ار سکه امام بحق صاحب الزمان

## INVOCATION,

یا کریم

## GOLD

423

Yazd, 1194

Obv

شد آفتاب و ماه

---

[رو] و سیم در جهان ار سکه

---

امام بحق صاحب الزمان

• Rev, within border of many foils, pointed above and below,

یا کریم

دار یزد

العباده

صرب<sup>۴</sup>

(یزد and دار forms pattern enclosing العباده)

## IV.—'ALÍ MURÁD KHÁN.

A. H. 1193—1199=A. D. 1779—1785.

*With title of Imám Muhammad el-Mahdí.*

## DISTICH.

شد آفتاب و ماه رو و سمر در جهان  
ار سكه امام بحق صاحب الزمان

## INVOCATION.

يا على

G O L D

430

Shíráz, 1197.

Obv

لله

لا اله الا ا

محمد

رسول الله على و ا لى لله

Rev

يا على

شیراز

دار العلم

صرب

۱۱ ۱۷

(يا على in leaf-border)





## V.—JĀ'Ā'FAR KHĀN.

A. H. 1199—1203 = A. D. 1785—1789

## INVOCATION.

يا امام جعفر الصادق

G O L D.

438

Shiráz, 1201.

Obv.

دق

لصا

جعفر

يا اماما

Rev in cuck, around which four fleurons,

شیراز

دار العلم

صربا

۱۲ . ۱

Pl. XII N 1, Wt 170

439

Shiraz, 1202.

Similar, rev date صربا  
۱۲ r

N 1, Wt. 160 8

S I L V E R

410

Isfahán, 1199

Obv.

لصادق

جعفر

يا اماما

Rev.

صفهان  
دار السلطنة  
١١١١  
ضرب

AR 8, Wt. 177

441

Same mint and date.

Obv. similar; varied.

Rev.

صفهان  
دار السلطنة  
١١١١  
ضرب

PL. XII. [I O C] AR 83, Wt. 174.9

442

Shíráz, 1199.

Obv. similar to (440).

Rev. similar to (438); date ضرب; fleurons above and below.

١١١١

AR 9, Wt. 179.7

443

Same mint and date.

Similar; but date on obv. at base ١١١١; none on rev.;  
above, fleuron.

[I O C] AR 85, Wt. 178.7

444

Shíráz, 1202.

Similar to (438); but rev. ضرب; below, in margin, س;

١٢ ٢٠

around, four pellets.

AR 17, Wt. 172.1

A Period of divided rule, A H 1193—1209=A.D. 1779—1791

For coins of the contemporary Zind Kháns see above,  
p 132 seqq

## SILVER

446

Isfahán, 1199

Obv مرر سكه ار رد قضا  
\_\_\_\_\_  
نام علی ابن موسی الرضا

Rev صعهاں  
دار السلطنة  
صرفت

Pl. XIII. No. 95. Wt. 1.65

B Period of sole rule, A H 1209—1211=A.D. 1791—1797

## G O L D

447

Kúshan, 2 Rejeb, 1209

Obv تا در و سمرقان  
شدد  
سكه صا الرمان  
\_\_\_\_\_  
باشد

Rev, within octagon, having four arched compartments  
springing from it, containing invocation and date,

نام محمد  
كاشان  
صرب  
سنة

Pl. XIII. A. 6. Wt. 6.25

## SILVER

448

Shíráz, 1209.

Obv.

تا زرو سیم  
 شد  
 در جهان با سکه صا  
 حـ  
 الرمان باشد

Rev. within border of many foils, having four leaf-borders  
 springing from it, containing invocation and dates,

یا محمد  
 شیراز  
 دار العلم  
 رب  
 ۱۲۰۹

Pl. XIII. Ht. 95, Wt. 177.8

449, 450

Same mint and date.

Obverses same die, reverses varied in ornaments.

Ht. 95, Wt. 171.5

Ht. 95, Wt. 177.6

## III -FET-H-'ALÍ (BÁBÁ KHÁN)

A H 1211—1250=A D 1797—1834

## MOTTOES

الملك لله

العز لله

A Period before Proclamation, A H 1211—1212=A D 1797—  
1798, as Sultán

## BÁBÁ KHÁN.

## SILVER

456

Shiráz, 1212

Obv

الملك لله

ا ح ا

ن بابا ن

السلطان

Rev, within double border, around which, four fleurons alternating with pyramids of dots

شراز

دار العلم

صرب

۱۲ ۱۲

(Date outside borders)

457

Teherán, [1212.\*]

Obv.

لله

لا اله الا اللهمحمد رسول الله

والله

Rev., within double border, around which, four pyramids of dots  
alternating with fleurons,

سلطانها

ا خا

ن ن ن

ب

صراطها

Pl. XIII. Al 171, Wl. 1747

---

\* See Introduction, § Chronology.

463

Tabriz, 1220.

Obv.

شاه قاجار

فتحعلی

السلطان السلطان

ن بن ن

Rev.

دار السلطنة

ب

ضمیر ترمیز

سنة ٢٢

N 7, Wt. 30.9

464

Isfahán, 1222.

Obv.

شاه قاجار

فتحعلی

السلطان السلطان

ن بن ن

(On either side, scroll.)

Rev.

صعیدان

السلطنة

ضمیر دار

ب

٢٢ ٢

(Around, four scrolls)

N 1, Wt. 70.2

465

Tabriz, 1224

Obv similar to (464), no scrolls

Rev. as (463), date  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$ 

N 5 Wt 319

466

Tabriz, 1225

Similar, date  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$ 

N 7 Wt 471

467

Káshán 1227

Obv similar to (464)

Rev

كاشان  
دار الهومس  
صرف  
۱۲۲۷

N 8 Wt 518

468

Isfahan, 1228

Similar to (464), but obv

السلطان اسلطان  
۱  
ن بن ن

Rev, Scroll above only, date ۱۲۲۸

N 95 Wt 740



476

Zenjan, 1236

Obv The Sháh crowned and armed with lance and sabre, on horse at full gallop l , behind, in arabesque border,

شاه

فتحعلی

سلطان

beneath, laurel branches

Rev

رحمان

دار السعاده

صربا

۱۲۳۶

Pl. XIII. N° 9 Wt 707

477

Zenjan, 1239

Obv Similar type r, Sháh armed with lance, behind, in arabesque border,

شاه

فتحعلی

السلطان

ن

Rev similar, date ۱۲۳۶

Pl. XIV. N° 12 Wt 116

478

Teheran, 1242

Obv

شہ  
سکہ فتحعلی  
 خسرو صاحبقران

Rev

طہران  
 لحلافہ  
 صر دارا  
 —————  
 ۱۲۴۲

N° 85 Wt 70.6

479

Tabriz, 1244

Obv similar, arrangement of words varied.

Rev similar to (463), but <sup>۱۲ ۴ ۴</sup>سنة  
 Pl. XIV N° 8 Wt 70.9

480

Same mint and date

Similar, but rev <sup>۱ ۲۴ ۴</sup>سنة

N° 80 Wt 71.5

481

Kazvin, 1246

Obv

شہ  
سکہ فتحعلی  
 کشورستان  
 خسرو

487

Hamadán, 1250

Obv. similar to (481).

Rev. similar to (482); date ۱۲۵۰

AR 75, Wt 53

## SILVER

488

Isfahán, 1213.

Obv. similar to (458), date ۱۲۱۳

Rev. similar to (461), upper part of circle arched

PL XIV AR 9, Wt 160

489

Teherán, 1213

Obv. similar.

Rev.

لله  
العزة  
طهران  
ضر دار  
لسلطنه  
ب

Ringed AR 75, Wt 20

490

Shíráz, 1214.

Obv. similar to (458); date ۱۲۱۴

Rev., within octagonal border,

شیراز  
دار العلم  
ضرب

PL. XIV AR 85, Wt 158.6

491

Ganja, 1214.

Obv., within double border, surrounded by pyramids of dots,

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله على و

لى الله

Rev.

كنجه

ب

ضمر ١٢١٤

Pl. XV. No 105, Wt 231.4

492

Yazd, 1214.

Obv. similar to (490), date ١٢١٤ ,

Rev., within dotted border of many foils, arched above,

المرآة لله

دار يزد

العبا

ب

ضمر ده

No 11, Wt. 160.3

499

Tabríz, 1221.

Similar to (465); but obv., scroll on either side; rev. ends

۱۲ ۲۱  
سنة

Pl. XIV Al. 1, Wt. 159

500

Resht, 1222.

Obv. similar to (458), with date ۱۲۲۱ of year preceding.

Rev.

ش  
دارالمرز  
ب  
ضر ۱۲۲۲

Al. 75, Wt. 79

501

Mesh-hed, 1222.

Obv.

شاه قاجار  
فتحعلی  
۱۲ ۲۲  
[۱]سلطان [۱]سلطان

ن بن ن

Rev.

مقدس  
مشهد  
ضرب  
۱۲۲۲

Al. 79, Wt. 158.9

502

Isfahán, 1223.

Obv.

شاه قاجار  
فتحعلی  
 السلطان  
 ن بن ن

Rev.

ن  
 صفها  
 لسلطنه  
 دارا ۱۲۲۳  
 ضرب

Al. 8, Wt. 20 3

503

Kermánsháhán, 1223.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

ن  
 بلده کرمانشاه  
 ضرب  
 ۱۲۲۳

Al. 1, Wt. 160 7

504

Kermán, 1224.

Obv. similar to (468).

Rev.

کر ۲۲۴  
 ضر  
 ما

(ضر and ما in ligature.)

Al. 65, Wt. 37 3

513

Khoī, 1226

Obv. similar to (463), but

السلطان السلطان

ن بن ن

Rev.

—

ضرب خوی

۱۲۲۶

سنة

M. 75, Wt 18.4

514

Kazvīn, 1226.

Obv. similar to (463), but

السلطان السلطان

ان بن ن

Rev.

قزوین

دا السلطان[نه]

را

ضرب

۱۲۲۶

M. 75, Wt 18.7

515

Shirāz, 1227.

Obv. similar to (463), but

السلطان السلطان

ن بن ن

Rev.

شیراز

لعلم

دارا

ضرب

۱۲۲۷

M. 9, Wt 19.5

516

Mesh-hed, 1230 ?

Obv. similar to (463), but

سلطا لسلطا

ن بن ن

on either side, scroll.

Rev., within ornamented border, as (501), but ضرب

۱۲۳

R 8, Wt 160 4

516a

Kermánsháhán, 1231.

Obv. similar to (463), but

سلطا لسلطا

ن بن ن

Rev.

ن

نشا

دلده كرما ها

ضرب

۱۲۳۱

(Formerly plated ?)

Æ 7, Wt 69.7

517

Asterábád, 1232.

Obv. similar to (464).

Rev.

استراباد

مسين

دار المو

ضرب

۱۲۳۲

R 105, Wt 140 5



527

Zenján, 1241.

Obv. similar to (525).

Rev. similar to (476); date 1241

M 9, Wt. 105

528

Kashán, 1241.

Obv similar.

Rev.

كاشان

منين

دار المو

ضرب

1241

M 85, Wt. 105.6

529

Kermánsháhán, 1241.

Obv. similar to (525)

Rev.

نشان

دار الدوله كرما

ضرب

1241

M 8, Wt. 104.4

530

Kermánsháhán, 1242.

Similar, but date 1242

M 85, Wt. 104.1

531

Hamadán, 1244.

Obv. similar to (525)

Rev, within ornamented border, similar to (482); date ١٢٣٤

M 85, Wt 106 g

532

Yazd, 1244.

Obv similar to (525)

Rev

یوز  
 —————  
 دارا ده  
 ١٢٣٥  
 —————  
 صر

M 8, Wt 103 g

533

Tabriz, 1245.

Obv. similar to (525)

Rev. similar to (405); date ١٢٣٥ سـ

M 75, Wt 106.4

534

Hamadan, 1245

Similar to (531), date ١٢٣٥

M 8, Wt 104 g

542—544

Pattern; no mint or date.

Obv.

شاه قاجار

فتحعلی

السلطان

ن س ن

Rev Shield, arms of Persia; lion couchant gardant, behind  
 him, sun, rayed; supporters, lion rampant and wyvern,  
 collared; crest, plumed crown, on riband beneath,  
 motto

اسد الغالب  
 الله

beneath, B (Bain, die-engraver).

PL XIV	Milled	Est	85, Wt 79.7
	Milled	Est.	85, Wt 70.2
	Milled	Est	'85, Wt. 71.2

MUHAMMAD SHÁH.

A.H. 1250—1264=A.D. 1835—1848.

MOTTO

شاهشہ اندیا محمد

G O L D.

545

Resht, 1255.

Obv, within border, surrounded by arches,,

محمد  
ندیا  
شاهنشہ

Rev. as obv.,

المرور  
شا  
صردار  
۱۲۵۵

[100] N° 7, Wt 531

546

Resht, 1262.

Obv, within border, surrounded by wreath; similar.

Rev. similar; but within arches, above, below, and on each

side, شاه, date صردار  
۱۲۶۲

N° 75, Wt. 53

Δ Δ

553

Shiráz, 1252.

Obv. similar to (545) ; border of dots

Rev.

شیراز

لعلم

صردار

—

ir or

Al 5, Wt 95

554

Kermánsbáhán, 1252.

Obv. as (549).

Rev. within circle, in square, around which, scrolls,

نشان

دارالدوله كرما

صوب

ir or

Al 75, Wt 68 5

555

Same mint and date

Similar ; no scrolls around obv. ; date

صوب

ir or

Al 75, Wt 99

556

Kermānshāh, 1253.

Obv. similar

Rev, within double circle,

شاهان  
دار الدوله كرما  
ضرب  
۱۲۵۳

Pierced R 53, Wt 10 g

557

Yazd, 1253.

Obv. similar to (545), rev similar to (551), date ۱۲۵۳; around  
obv. and rev. four pyramids of dots.

R 75, Wt 89.7

558

Shīrāz, 1254.

Obv. within border, around which, pyramids of dots, similar.

Rev. as obv,

دار العلم  
ضرب  
شماره

R 75, Wt 89.6

559

Resht, 1255

Obv. as (549)



Rev, within ornamented octagonal arabesque border,

شماره  
دار المورر  
ضرب  
۱۲۵۵

Pl. XV R 75, Wt 81.9

568

Teherán, 1262

 Similar to (567), varied, 
  


M 75 Wt 83

569

Tabriz, 1263.

Obv similar to (552), border surrounded by arches

Rev as obv,

سلطه

دار ا



صورت



۱۲۶۳

سنة

M 75 Wt 89

570

Teherán, 1263

 Similar to (566), date 
  


M 8, Wt 100.1

571

 Similar obv, star, in field r, ornament dividing rev  
 varied

M 75, Wt 83.2

572

Mesh-hed, 1263

Similar to (565); date ۱۲۶۳

M 8 Wt 62.6

573

Işfahān, date obliterated.

Obv. similar; border plain.

Rev.

صفهان  
السلطنة  
ضر دار  
ب

Al 45, Wt 10.6

574

Shirāz, date obliterated.

Similar to (553); wreath-borders

Al 55, Wt 10.1

575

Kermānshāhān, 12xx.

Obv. similar to (561).

Rev. similar to (554), ضرب no square.

۱۲

Al 7, Wt 82.9

# COPPER.

576

Irān, 126x.

Obv.: Lion recumbent l., head facing; behind, sun; above, star;  
beneath, ۱۲۶۲; around, wreath.

سنة

Rev.

فلوس رايح  
ممالك  
محمد شاه و ايران

Obv. restruck by Nāṣir-ed-dīn, 1272.

Pl. XV. Serrated edge. Al 75



580

Teherán, 1268.

Obv.

قاجار  
ناصرالدين شاه  
سلطان سلطان  
ن ن ن

Rev.

طهران  
تحالفه  
دارا  
صرب  
۱۲۶۸

Pl. XV. N° 7, Wl. 286

581

Mesh hed, 1268.

Obv.

ناصرالدين شاه قاجار  
سلطان سلطان  
ان بن ن

Rev., within square border, around which, scrolls,

مقدس  
مشهد  
صرب  
۱۲۶۸

Pl. XV. N° 8, Wl. 289

582

Iṣfahān, 1273

Obv. ناصر الدين شاه قاجار  
سلطان سلط  
ان بن ا

Rev. سلطاننه  
دار ن  
صفا  
ا  
صرب

N 6, W 267

583

Ṭabaristān, 1273.

Obv. similar to (578), but wreath-border.

Rev., within pattern of eight points,

طبرستان  
ملک  
دارا  
ضرب  
۱۲ ۷۳

PL. XX. N 3, W 530

584

Tabriz, 1275.

Obv. similar to (582) ; but بن for بن

Rev. سلطاننه  
دار ا  
ب  
صرب  
سنة  
۱۲۷۵

N 6, W 271

591

Teherán, 1294

Obv. as (578)

Rev. as (586), but صرب  
۱۲۱۳

*Pierced N 7, Wt. 10*

592

Teherán, 12xx

Obv. Bust of Sháh I, wearing cap with aigrette, in field r  
 and l, within ornamented borders,

شاه ناصر الدين ۱۲۶۴	ان سلطان ۱۲۶۴
---------------------------	---------------------

beneath, two laurel-branches

Rev., within laurel-wreath, above which lion recumbent l,  
 and sun; similar to (586), but ضر دار

۱۲

(1264, julús-year.)

*N 75, Wt. 52*

### New Coinage

593, 594

Teherán, 1295

Obv., within wreath of laurel and oak, lion l holding  
 sabre in r. fore-paw; behind, sun; above, plumed crown,  
 below all, ۱۲۹۵

Rev., within wreath, as obv.,

شاه قاجار  
 ناصر الدين  
 السلطان

beneath all, طهران

*N 45, Wt. 9**Same die N 45 Wt. 9*

595

Teherán, 1296

Obv similar, beneath lion, پشهرار beneath all ١٢٩٦

Rev similar

Pl. XV A ٦٥ Wt. 2.2

596

Teheran 1297

*Ten Tuman Piece*

Obv Bust of Sháh three quarter face l, wearing cap with  
aigrette

Rev

طهران

فخر ناصر الدین شاه فاجار

الاعظم والحقان الا

السلطان<sup>١٢</sup>

ده تومان

around, border of flowers and pellets, within which, mint

Pl. XVI A 14, Wt. 4.13

597

Teherán, 1297

Obv similar, but inscriptions around,

١٢٩٦ ضرب ایران در سه حلوس سلطنت در سه

Rev similar to (593)

(Julus year should be ١٢٩٣)

Pl. XVII A 7 Wt. 4.17

C C

605

Khoi, 1266

Obv.

ناصر الدين شاه قاجار  
سلطان سلطان  
ان من ن

Rev., within wreath-border,

حوم  
صر دار لصفا  
ب  
۱۲۶۶

*Engel* B. 8, Wt. 63.5

606

Asterábád, 1272

Obv., within ornamented lozenge of four compartments,

قاجار  
ناصرالد شاه  
ين  
ن  
السلطان

around, laurel-wreath.

Rev., within border of many foils pointed above,

ناد  
استرا  
میں  
دار المو  
صر

around, laurel-wreath; above, ۱۲ ۷۲

*B.* 8, Wt. 80.2

619

Asterábád, 1276

Obv, within three oblong labels,

شاه قاجار  
 با  
 سلطان صدر الد  
 اس ن یں  
 السلطان

Rev, within square, around which, ornaments,

المو استرآباد  
 مس  
 دار  
 صرب  
 ۱۲۷۶

Pierced R. 65, Wt. 37.6

620

Isfahán, 1276

Obv

شاه ناصر الدین قاجار  
 سلطان سلطان  
 اس ن یں

Rev, within square, around which, scrolls,

دار ا  
 سلطه  
 صرب  
 حصان  
 ۱۲۷۶

R. 55 Wt. 37.5

621

Teherán, 1276.

Similar to (608); date 1276

R. 65 Wt. 35

622

Teherán, 1277.

Similar; but obv. <sup>ن</sup>السلطان, rev. date ۱۲۷۷  
۱۲۶۴

Al 76, Wt. 38.2

623

Yazd, 1277.

Obv. similar to (601), but

سلطان سلطان

ان بن ن [۱]

Rev.

یزد

لعن

ضر دار ا د [ه]

ب

۱۲۷۷

Al 55, Wt. 38.1

624

Mesh-hed, 1278.

Similar to (587); but obv. within wreath; rev. within  
square, around which, scrolls; date

ضرب

۱۲۷۸

Al 75, Wt. 76.3

625

Mesh-hed, 1279.

Similar; but obv. and rev. in circles, around which, stars;

date ضرب

۱۲۷۹

Al 8, Wt. 76.1

D D

633

Iṣfahān, 1284

Obv.

شاه

الديں قا

ص ر

با السلطا

السلطا حا

ب ب ب

(11 throughout written 4)

Rev., within arched border,

ب

دارا

ص ر صعبا

لسلطه

١٢٨٤

ب

Pl. 65, Wt. 78.4

634

Kermán, 1284

Obv. similar to (576).

Rev.

ب د ر

كسر

ص ر ب

١٢٨٤

اما لا ما ا

(Inscription reads صر دار الامان كرماني)

Pl. 75, Wt. 75



635

(Mesh-hed), Arz-i-ḵuds, 1287.

Obv. Tughrá composed of ناصروالدین شاه قاجار; beneath,  
and on either side,

سلطا بن سلطا  
ان ۱۲۱۸۷ ان

in field right, spray.

Rev.

صو عليه سلام  
—

ارص قدس امام

Pl. XVI. Ar. 85, Wt. 76.4

636

Teherán, 1288

Obv. similar to (578),

Rev. similar to (586); date ۱۲ ۸۸

Ar. 95, Wt. 76.5

637

Same mint and date?

Similar.

(Unit of date obscure.)

Ar. 7, Wt. 19.5

638

Kazvín, 12۱8?

Obv., within laurel-wreath, similar to (578); inscr. imperfect.

Rev. as obv., similar to (614), but ضر

Ar. 55 Wt. 37.4

## C O P P E R.

*New Coinage*

646

Teherán, 1281.

Obv., within wreath of laurel and oak, sun rayed, above,  
plumed crown; beneath all, ۱۲۸۱

Rev, within wreath with crown, as obv,

رایح مملکت ایران

۵۰ دینار

beneath wreath, طهران

Pl XVI JE 12, Wt. 154

647

Same mint and date.

Same; but rev دینار ۲۰

JE 1, Wt 77 1

648, 649

Teherán, 1295.

Same; but obv F ۱۲۹۵ P; rev. دینار ۵۰

JE 1, Wt 77 4

JE 1, Wt 73 6

650

Same mint and date

Same; but rev. دینار ۲۰

JE 8, Wt 39 3

## UNCERTAIN.

## SILVER

651

(Time of Isma'il I or Tahmasp I)

No mint or date.

Obv. Mill-sail pattern formed of **على** repeated, the **ع** making a rosette in centre, and each angle enclosing **والله**, the **لى** of (**على ولى الله**), **على** being included in **على**

Rev.

... ..

اللهم محمد و  
على حسن حسين  
جعفر الصادق

. . . هـ

Ms. 45, Wt 32



# AUTONOMOUS COPPER

~~~~~      ~~~~

## IRÁN

---

1

1260

Obv Lion recumbent l, head facing and sun

Rev

[ف]لو ابرا

س ن

۲۶

Æ 9

2

Obv Same type r

Rev

ابرا  
فلوس ن

Æ 65

3

1260 ?

Obv Lion rampant l

Rev, within ornamented label, scrolls above and below,

فلو ابرا  
۱۲

س ن

Æ 9

See also Tabriz, no (82)

## ABŪ-SHAHR.

a. *Wāḥi nīnī Abū-shahr.*

1

1122

Obr. Two lions rampant facing one another, back to back, and :  
length all, half.

Rev.

شهر  
ابو  
شهر

P. 331. 2.

3

Obr., within ornamented border, a wheel, so symbol.

Rev.

شهر  
ابو  
شهر

6

1271

Obr. 1. 1.

Rev.

شهر  
ابو  
شهر

16

1211 ?

Obv. Lion r

Rev.

[ا]و شهر

سدر

فوس

[ص<sup>ا</sup>ر]

A 8

17

Obv. Same type.

Rev. similar, no date legible.

F 8

18

Obv. Same type.

Rev

سدر

[ا]و شهر

فوس

[را]یح

B 9

19

1221 ?

Obv. Lion r. • border of pellets

Rev.

ابو ر شهر

ص سدر

ب

20

1221 ?

Obv. Fish 1.

Rev.

Same; same die.

Pl. XVII Æ 9

## ARDEBÍL.

21

1123

Obv. Peacock r.; around, branches.

Rev.

[ا]ردبیل

[فلو]س  
۱۱۲۳

Pl. XVII Æ 95

## URÚMÍ.

22

1249

Obv. Lion recumbent l, and sun; beneath, ۱۲۴۹

Rev. are,

مے  
ارو

Margin, [ف . ل . و] . س . ض . ر . ب

Pl. XVIII Æ 1

F F

32

1246, 1247

Lion r, and sun, beneath, 1246

Rev

۱۲۴۶

اصفہا

—

صو

(Restruck on Russian two copek piece 1813?)

Æ 12

33

Obv Lion seizing stag r, in field, foliage

Rev

صو

ب

اصفہا

فلوس

Pl. XVIII Æ 11

31

Obv similar

Rev

اصفہا

فلوس

—

[صو]

Æ 1





## ERIVÁN.

35

1084

Obv. Lion l., and sun, around, foliage.

Rev.

ایروان

فلوس

ب<sup>۸۱۶</sup>

صر

Æ 9

36

1120

Similar; rev. order of letters varied; date ۱۱۲۰.

Pl. XVIII Æ 105

37

1160

Obv. Same type; no foliage.

Rev.

فلوس\*

[ضر]ب<sup>۱۱۶</sup>

[ایروان مو] (S)

Æ 8

38

Same date.


Same; same die.

Æ 75

47

1136

Obv Lion and cub r , above, foliage

Rev Similar to (46), date 

Pl XVIII Æ 9

48

Same date

Same , same dies


Æ 9

49

1057

Obv Elephant l , around arabesque

Rev

وا  
 ابر ص  
 فلوس  
  
 ص

Pl XIX Æ 1 \* x 85

50

1132

Obv Elephant l , above and below, foliage

Rev Similar to (46) , date 1132

Æ 85

51

Obv Same , same die

Rev similar , arrangement of letters varied

Æ 9

52

Similar, obv varied, beyond elephant, tree (?),  
rev, date obliterated.

PL XIX A 72

53

1173

Obv Camel r, around, foliage

Rev similar to (50), but date, 177

PL XIX A 73

54

Obv Ibex recumbent, around, foliage

Rev Similar to (35), date obscure

PL XIX A 75

55

1127

Obv Ape r., in tree, looking back

Rev

یسروان  
[۱] تلوسی  
۱۱۲۷  
—  
[سر]

PL XIX A 76

56

1128

Similar, date 1128

PL XIX A 77

57

Obv Hare l

Rev

اسر[وا]  
[تل]وسی

PL XIX A 78

G G

## BEHBEHÁN.

65

1256

Obv. Lion, looking back, seizing stag r.

Rev

  
  
 ١٢٥٦

A 80

66

Same date


Similar, but ١ for ٢, around, scrolls

A 80

67

Same date

Obv Similar

Rev, within ornamented eight-foil, same inser, but   
 ١٢٥٦

A 80

68

Same date

Obv Similar

Rev, within eight pointed border,

  
  
 ١٢٥٦

A 80

69

12xx

Similar to (66); date 1r only legible

Æ 75

70

No date

Similar; but rev within double dotted border

Pl XIX Æ 9

٢٢    ٢    ٢٢٢٢    ٢٢  
 TABRÍZ.

---

71

1085

Obv. Lion I, and son.

Rev.

تبریز  
 فلوس  
 ١٥  
 ب  
 ص

Æ 9

72

Obv. Same type r.

Rev. Similar, date obliterated.

Æ 1

83

1239

Obv Sun, rayed, wreath border

Rev, within ornamented label, flower above, branches below,

ص ر ت م ر  
 ۱۲ ۳۶

Æ 1

84

Same date

Similar, rev branches varied

Æ 1

85

Same date

Similar, rev branches varied

F 1

86

1240

Similar, beneath, two leaves, date ۱۲۴۰

Æ 1

87

Same date

Obv. Sun

Rev, within ornamented label, pointed above

ت م ر  
 ص  
 ۱۲

Date outside label.

Æ ۳

88

1095

Obv , within wreath border, humped bull r , above, branch

Rev , within wreath border,

تور

فلوس

1,10

ب

ص

Æ 9

89

Same date

Obv Same, same die, rev similar

Æ 85

90

1133

Obv Same type 1 , around, branches

Rev Similar, date 1133

Pl. XX. Æ 11 x 65

91

1131

Obv Similar, type r

Rev Similar, date 1133

Æ 165 x 55

92

1112

Obv Humped bull standing on fish r , around, branches

Rev

تور

1112

فلوس

ب

ص

Pl. XX. Æ hexagonal 12

ΤΥΪ.

---

100

No date

Obv Elephant 1, harnessed, around, arabesques

Rev

توی

—

صر

فلوس

Pl XX, AE 85

~~~~~

ΤΙΡΑ?

---

101

No date

Obv Lion 1, around arabesques

Rev Fish r, between ٢ [ت] مری and صر

Pl XX, AE 75

102

No date

Obv Elephant 1, around, arabesques

Rev Similar

Pl XX, AE 9

~~~~~



## KHOÏ.

103

1189

Obv. Lion l. and sun ; around, ornaments : countermark, star.

Rev

خو  
فلوس  
—  
١١٨ ١  
صر

Pl. XXI. Æ 1

104

1191

Obv. Similar : similar countermark.

Rev. Similar, but date ١١٨٠

Æ 1

105

1209

Obv. Similar type

Rev. Similar, date ١٢٠٠

Æ 105

106

No date

Obv. Hare r. ; around, arabesque.

Rev., within lozenge, rounded above and below,

ب  
صر  
خو

around, arabesque border.

Pl. XXI. Æ 8

## SÁ-ÚJ BULÁGH

111

No date

Obv Two geese facing one another

Rev, within ornamented border,

سلاخ  
ساوح  
صر

Pl. XXI. Æ 1

## SHEMÁKHÍ.

115

1117

Obv Lion l, and sun

Rev

شماخه  
1117  
فلوس  
صر

Pl. XXI. Æ 2a

116

1120

Obv Horse walking l, around, floral ornaments

Rev Similar, but date

صر 112

Æ 1

117

1110

Obv Peacock l , around, branches

Rev Similar to (115), date 111

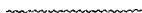
P 23

118

Same date

Similar

Æ 11



## SHÍRÁZ.

119

1097

Obv Ibex running r , around, foliage

Rev

ر ا

شـ

فـلـوسـ

—

[ص] ١٧ ١

P 23

120

Obv Similar

Rev Effaced

P 1

129

Obv. L on 1.

Rev. Similar to (125), date obliterated.

(Restruck)

Æ 53

130

1111

Obv. Ibex walking l.

Rev. Similar to (126); date

ضر ۱۴

Æ 9

---

# KANDAHĀR.

---

131

1058

Obv. Lion l, and sun.

Rev.

قندهار

ملوس

۱۰۵۸

ضر

ضر

Pl. XXII Æ 8

132

Same date.

Similar.

Æ 1

133

1107

Obv Same type r

Rev

فلوس

قندهار ۱۱۷

Æ ۳

134

1085

Obv Lion 1

Rev

قندهار

فلوس

ص

Æ ۳۰

135

1086

Similar, date ص

Æ 1

136

Same date

Similar, date ۱ ۸۰

Æ 12

116

Same date

Similar to (145)

Æ 12

117

Same date

Similar.

Æ 12

118

Similar, but obv , around, branch , date effaced , rev <sup>ص</sup>دیه and <sup>س</sup>د

Æ 11

119

No date

Obv Similar type

Rev , within lozenge,

قد

هار

دو دسار

ص

د

Æ 103

150

No date

Obv Peacock 1

Rev

س

فلو

قدهار

151

Similar.

F 105

152

No date

Obv. Within wreath, two fishes l and r, between them,  
star in circle.

Rev.

قند ر

هـ

فلوس

ب

[صر]

Pl. XXII F 2

153

Similar.

F 9

154

No date.

Obv. Flower.

Rev

ب  
صر  
قند ر

Across field, sabre r.

F 1

155

1097

Obv. Two-bladed sabre (Zu'l fiḥār) l.; around, floral ornaments

Rev. Similar to (152); date,

ب  
صر  
[صر]

F 11

K K

## KÁSHÁN.

162

1111 ?

Obv Lion r, and sun

Rev.

ن  
 ك[ا]ش  
 قلد[وس]  
 ب  
 ه[ر]

Æ 9

163

1182

Similar; date <sup>113 2</sup>ب  
 ضر

Æ 10

164

1137

Obv Similar.

Rev.

ن  
 كاش[ا]  
 ملوس  
 ب  
 ضر

Æ 11



165

1160 P

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

س  
فلو  
كاشان  
ب  
[ضر] ١١٤

Æ 93

166

Obv. Sun, rayed.

Rev. Similar to (162); date effaced

Pl. XXIII. Æ 90

167

Obv. Peacock 1

Rev. Similar; date effaced.

Pl. XXIII. Æ 105

~~~~~  
G A N J A.

168

1106

Obv. Lion l., and sun.

Rev.

گنجہ  
فلوس  
ب  
[ضر] ١٠٦

Æ 92

178

Same date.

Similar to (177) ; date ۱۱۰۶

Æ 103

179

1116

Obv. Similar.

Rev.

گنجه  
فلوس  
ب  
ضرع ۱۱۱۶

Æ 1

180

1207

Obv. Duck l.

Rev. Similar to (172) ; date ۱۲۰۷ گنجه

(Restruck.)

Pl. XXIII Æ 8

181

1215

Obv. Two-bladed sabre (Zu-l fikâr) l.

Rev. Similar ; date ۱۲۱۵

Pl. XXIII. Æ 7



MÁZANDERÁN.

182

1138

Obv Lion r, and sun

\*

Rev

فلوس صر

—

۱۱۳

مازندران

Pl. XXIII JE 95

183

Date obliterated

Obv Similar

Rev

مازندران[ن]

—

فلوس [صر]

P 1

184

1140?

Obv Lion seizing stag r

Rev

فلوس صر

—

مازندران

4 193

191

1246

Obv. Same type as (190) r., beneath, ۱۲۴۶

Rev. Similar to (190), no date.

Æ 9

192

Similar; no date visible.

Pl. XXIII Æ 55

193

Obv. رابج in monogram.

Rev. Similar; no date visible.

(Restruck)

Æ 50

## HERÁT.

194

1134

Obv. Horse galloping l.; above, <sup>سنة</sup> ۱۱۳۴

Rev.

هرات

فلوس ضرب

Between lines, two-bladed sabre (Zu l-fikár) l.

Æ 17

## HAMADÂN.

195

1051

Obv. Eagle r. devouring partridge ?

Rev.

همدان

فلوس

ب

[ضر]

Pl. XXIII. A. 1.

## YAZD.

196

Obv. Lion l. and sun.

Rev.

يزد

فلوس

صوب

Pl. XXIII. A. 12

# SUPPLEMENT.

## ISMA'IL I.

### SILVER.

12\*

Nimrûz, 9½2

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله  
محمد  
 الله الله  
 سو على و

Margin, in cartouches,

[على حسن] | [على محمد] | [على محمد] | [على حسن]

Rev. Area

[السلطان العادل]

هو  
 [الها] [د]ى ا المظفر  
 [ا] شاه  
 در  
 [سم] عيل بهاخان  
 الله  
 نه  
 ... ملكه وسلطا

In centre, within hexagon,

ضرب  
 نيمر  
 وز

# ṬAHMÁSP I.

## SILVER

27\*

Mint and date obliterated

Obv similar to (25)

No traces of marginal inscr

Rev

[ا]سلطان[ى] العا[د]ل

[الكامل] ال[ه]ا[د]ى

[ا]بو[ى] حا[ى] (٩)

—

•

In centre, within ornamented quatrefoil,

سپادر

طهماسب

شاه

R 8 Wt 121

27\*\*, 27\*\*\*

Similar

R 85 Wt 112

R 85 Wt 110

MUḤAMMAD KHUDABANDA.

GOLD.

27a\*

Iṣfahān, 987.

Obv. Area similar to (27a); but رسول الله

Margin, within cartouches,

| | | علي حعفر |

Rev. Area محمد السل<sup>(1)</sup>م آباءه  
[غ]لام امام مهدي عليه و  
محمد ملكه  
[سل]طان [الحسين] خلا [د]  
[ابوالمظفر] باد [شاه بن] طهماسب [شاه]

In centre, within circle,

ن  
اصفها  
۱۸۷  
ضرب

N° 65, Wt 71.4

27a\*\*

Kazvin, 987.

Obv. Area, within border of many foils, similar to (27a\*).

Margin, within cartouches,

		علي حنين (?)	علي حنين (?)	
		حعفر		
		موسی علی محمد		
علي حسن  
علي محمد

Rev. Area similar (to 27a\*);

اب[و] المظفر بادشاه بن طهماسب شاه [ه] legible.

In centre, within circle,

قزوین  
ضرب  
۱۸۷

N° 6, Wt 71.



# SULAIMÁN I. (SAFÍ II.)


---

SILVER.

71\*

Eriván, 1101

Obv. similar to (71)

Rev. Similar to (62), but 

AR 1, Wt. 113

---


# SULTÁN HUSAIN.

---

SILVER.

101a

Tabríz, 1125

Obv. similar to (88), rev. to (101), but 

AR 9 Wt. 104.3

---

## MAHMÚD

197a

Kindlar, date wanting

Old area, with in square,

لا اله الا الله  
 الله  
 محمد  
 رسول

Margin in segments,

ابا بكر | عمر | عثمان | علي |

Rev [رد ا] ر [م] شرق [اد] ر [ا] ن [و] [و]

\_\_\_\_\_

[در] ص آفتاب محمود جهانگیر

\_\_\_\_\_

[ب] [ب] سبب و سبب

صا [د] ت

R D W 101

# INDEX OF YEARS

Metal	MINT.	DYNASTY	PRINCE	NO
AR	Tabriz	Safavids	'Abbás II.	36a
"	Isfahán	"	"	36b
"		"	"	37
"	Tabriz	"	"	38
"	Ardabil	"	"	38a
"	Tabriz	"	"	39
"	"	"	"	40
"		"	"	41
"		"	"	42
"	Huwaiza	"	"	49
AL	Kermanshah m			160
AR				43
"	Ereván			44
AE	Tiflis			97
AR				45
AE	Kandahár			138
"	Tabriz			91
AR	Isfahán	"	Sulamán I	50
AE	Kandahár			140
"	"			143
AR	Huwaiza	"	"	77-8
AE	Ereván			35
AR	Huwaiza	"	"	79-81
AE	Tabriz			71
"	Kandahár			134
AR	Huwaiza	"	"	82
"	Ganja	"	"	51
AE	Kandahár			135-6
AR	Tabriz	"	"	52
"	Huwaiza	"	"	83
"	"	"	"	84
"	"	"	"	85
"	Isfahán	"	"	53
"	Tabriz	"	"	55
"	Isfahán	"	"	56
AE	Tabriz	"	"	88
AR	Isfahán	"	"	57
"	Nakhcheván	"	"	58-60
"	Isfahán	"	"	61
"	Nakhcheván	"	"	62-65
"	Hamadán	"	"	66
AE	Shíriz			119-20
"	Kandahár			155
AR	Resht	"	"	67
"	Isfahan	"	"	68-9
"	Tabriz	"	"	70
"	Isfahán	"	"	71
"	Nakhcheván	"	"	72

INDEX OF YEARS.

A.H.	Metal	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.
1103	R	Ganja	Şafavis	Sulaimán I.	73
1104	"	Işfahán	"	"	74
"	"	Eriván	"	"	74*
1105	"	Ganja	"	"	74a
1106	Æ	"	"	"	168
"	"	"	"	"	177
1107	R	Tiflis	"	Sultán Husain	89
"	Æ	Kandahár	"	"	133
1110	R	Tabriz ?	"	"	90
"	"	Ganja	"	"	90a
"	"	"	"	"	91
"	Æ	Shemákhí	"	"	117-8
1111?	"	Káshán	"	"	162
1112	R	"	"	"	92
"	Æ	Tabriz	"	"	92
1113	R	Işfahán	"	"	93
"	"	"	"	"	94-5
1114	Æ	Kazvín	"	"	130
1116	"	Ganja	"	"	179
1117	"	Shemákhí	"	"	115
1118	R	Işfahán	"	"	96
1120	Æ	"	"	"	26-7
"	"	Eriván	"	"	36
"	"	Shemákhí	"	"	116
1121	R	Işfahán	"	"	97
1122	Æ	Abú-Shahr	"	"	4
1123	R	Işfahán	"	"	98-9
"	Æ	Ardebíl	"	"	21
"	"	Ganja	"	"	170
1124	R	Mesh-hed	"	"	100
1125	"	Eriván	"	"	101
"	"	Tabriz	"	"	101a
1126	Æ	"	"	"	73
1127	R	Işfahán	"	"	102-4
"	"	Eriván	"	"	105a
"	Æ	"	"	"	55
1128	"	"	"	"	56
1129	R	Işfahán	"	"	106
"	"	Tabriz	"	"	107-8
1130	"	Işfahán	"	"	109-10a
"	"	Tabriz	"	"	111-111c
"	"	Tiflis	"	"	112-112c
"	"	Kazvín	"	"	113
"	"	Káshán	"	"	114-114a
1130?	"	Mesh hed	"	"	115
1130	"	Nakhchevân	"	"	116-116a
"	Æ	Eriván	"	"	46
"	"	Kazvín	"	"	125

al	MINT.	DYNASTY	PRINCE	NO.	Page
	Iṣfahān	Efshāris	Nādir	260a	274
	Mesh-hed	"	"	261	82
	Bhukkur	"	"	273-4	84
	Iṣfahān	"	"	262	82
	Sind	"	"	263	82
	Mesh-hed	"	"	264	82
	Iṣfahān	"	"	210-20	74
	"	"	"	265	82
	Tabriz	"	"	266	82
	Sind	"	"	266a	83
	Bhukkur	"	"	274a	84
	Ganja	"	"	175	255
	Iṣfahān	"	"	267	83
	Tabriz	"	"	268 9	83
	Mázenderán	"	"	187	258
	Tabriz	"	"	270-71	83
	Eriván	"	"	37-8	221
	Káshán	"	"	165	253
	Tabriz	Safavis	Sám	275 6	85
	Iṣfahān	Efshāris	ʿAdil Sháh (Ali Riza)	277-80	86-7
	Tabriz	"	" ( " )	281	87
	Mesh-hed	"	" ( " )	282-3	87
	"	"	" ( " )	284	88
	Herát	"	" ( " )	285	88
	Tabriz	"	Ibrahim ( " )	289 91	90
	Mesh-hed	"	Sháh Rukh	293	92
	Herát	"	"	294	92
	Resht	"	" ( " )	309	96
	Kazvin	"	" ( " )	310-1	96
	Mesh hed	"	" ( " )	312	97
	Tiflis	"	Ibrahim	286-7	89
	Kazvin	"	"	288	89
	Tabriz	"	Sháh Rukh	297	93
	Shiráz	"	"	298-9	93-4
	Mesh-hed	"	"	295-6	92-3
	"	"	"	300-301	94
	Tabriz	"	"	302	94
	Ganja	"	"	303	94
	Mesh-hed	"	"	304	95
	"	"	"	305	95
	"	"	"	292	91
	"	"	"	306-7	95
	Tiflis	"	"	308	95
	Kazvin	"	"	313	98
	Mázenderán	Safavis	Sulaimán II.	314	99
	Kazvin ?	"	"	318	102
	Iṣfahān	"	Ismāʿil (III.)	319	103
	Resht	"	"	320	103
	Mázenderán	"	"		

Metal	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
R	Mázenderán	Šafavis	Isma'il (III.)	321-2	101
N	Isfahán	Zands	Kerim Khán	323	105
R	Kazvín			326-7	107
"	Tabriz	Afgháns	Ázád Khán	416	130
N	Isfahán	Zands	Kerim Khán	324	106
"	"	Kájárs	Muhammad Hasan Khán	404-5	127
R	Tiflis	Lísháris	Sháh Rukh	315	100
N	Tabriz	Kájárs	Muhammad Hasan Khán	406	128
"	Yazd	"	"	407	128
R	Tabriz	"	"	409	128
"	Resht	"	"	410	128
"	Mázenderán	"	"	411-12	129
N	Isfahán	"	"	408	128
R	Mázenderán	"	"	413-14	129
Æ	Tabriz			75	230
N	Army-mint (Julá)	Zands	Kerim Khán	325	106
Æ	Kermánshá- hán			160	251
R	Mázenderán	"	"	344-5	112-3
"	Shíráz	"	"	347	114
"	Káshán	"	"	348	114
"	Mázenderán	"	"	349	114
N	Shíráz	"	"	328-30	108
R	"	"	"	350-52	115
"	Army-mint (Zuráb-khína zuráb)	"	"	353	116
"	Ganja		Khán of Ganja	417	131
Æ	Eriván			39	222
R	Shíráz	"	Kerim Khán	354	115
"	Ganja		Khán of Ganja	418	131
"	"		"	419	131
"	Resht	"	Kerim Khán	354a	116
"	Isfahán	"	"	355	116
"	Tabriz	"	"	356	116
"	Teherán	"	"	357	116
"	Yazd	"	"	358	117
Æ	Tabriz			76	230
"	Eriván		"	40	222
R	Tabriz	"	"	359	117
"	Resht	"	"	360	117
"	Shíráz	"	"	361	118
"	Teherán	"	"	362	118
"	Yazd	"	"	363	118
Æ	Ganja			171	254
R	Tabriz	"	"	364	118
"	Tiflis	"	"	365-8	119-20

# INDEX OF YEARS.

Metal	MINT	DINASTY	PRINCE	NO	Page
N	Tabriz	Kajurs	Tet h 'Ah	465	153
R	Kermán	"	"	504	161
Æ	Tabriz	"	"	78	230
N	"	"	"	466	153
R	Isfihán	"	"	505 6	166
"	Tabriz	"	"	507	166
"	Erivan	"	"	508	166
"	Isfihán	"	"	509 12	167
"	Khoi	"	"	513	168
"	Kazvin	"	"	514	168
N	Ka hán	"	"	467	153
R	Shiráz	"	"	515	168
N	Isfihán	"	"	468	153
"	Tabriz	"	"	469	154
"	Shiráz	"	"	470	154
Æ	Urumi	"	"	24	218
"	Tabriz	"	"	79	231
R	Mesh hed	"	"	516	169
Æ	Kermánshahan	"	"	516α	169
N	Khoi	"	"	471	154
R	Asterabad	"	"	517	169
"	Kermanshahrín	"	"	518	170
"	Yazd	"	"	519 20	170
Æ	Erivan	"	"	42	222
R	Kazvin	"	"	521	170
Æ	Resht	"	"	109 10	238 9
N	Khoi	"	"	472	154
"	Kermánshahán	"	"	473	155
"	Yazd	"	"	474	155
R	Mesh hed	"	"	522	170
"	Teheran	"	"	523	171
Æ	Tabriz	"	"	80	231
N	"	"	"	475	155
"	Zenjin	"	"	476	156
R	Tabriz	"	"	524	171
N	Zenján	"	"	477	156
Æ	Abú Shahr	"	"	9	214
"	Tabriz	"	"	83	232
R	Hamadán	"	"	525	171
"	Isfihán	"	"	526	171
"	Zenján	"	"	527	172
"	Kashan	"	"	528	172
"	Kermánshahán	"	"	529	172
Æ	Khoi	"	"	107	238
N	Teheran	"	"	478	157
R	Kermánshahán	"	"	530	172
N	Tabriz	"	"	479-80	157
R	Hamadán	"	"	531	172

A.H	Metals	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
1244	R	Yazd	Kájárs	Fei h-'Alí	532	173
1245	"	Tabriz	"	"	533	173
"	"	Hamadán	"	"	534	173
"	"	Yazd	"	"	535	174
1246	A	Kazvin	"	"	481	157
"	"	Hamadán	"	"	482	158
"	R	Shiráz	"	"	536	174
"	E	Mesh-hed	"	"	191	260
1246-7	"	Isfahán	"	"	32	220
1247	R	Yazd	"	"	537	174
1248	A	Kermán	"	"	483	158
"	R	Yazd	"	"	538-9	174-5
1249	A	Isfahán	"	"	484	159
"	"	Teherán	"	"	485	159
"	E	Urúmf	"	"	22	217
1249	R	Kermán	"	"	540	175
1249	E	Eriván	"	"	43-45	223
1250	A	Resht	"	"	486	159
"	"	Hamadán	"	"	487	160
"	R	Teherán	"	Muhammad	548	178
1251	"	Mesh-hed (El)	"	"	549-50	178-9
"	"	Yazd	"	"	551	179
1252	"	Tabriz	"	"	552	179
"	"	Shiráz	"	"	553	180
"	"	Kermánsháhán	"	"	554-5	180
1253	"	"	"	"	556	181
"	"	Yazd	"	"	557	181
1254	"	Shiráz	"	"	558	181
1255	A	Resht	"	"	545	177
"	R	"	"	"	559	181
"	"	Teherán	"	"	560	182
1256	E	Behbehán	"	"	65-68	228
"	"	Tabriz	"	"	82	231
1257	R	Taberistán	"	"	561	182
1258	"	Teherán	"	"	562	182
"	"	Mesh-hed	"	"	563	183
"	E	Kermánsháhán	"	"	161	251
1259	R	Teherán	"	"	564	183
1260	"	Mesh-hed	"	"	565	183
"	E	Irán	"	"	1	212
1260	"	"	"	"	3	212
1261	R	Teherán	"	"	566	183
1262	A	Resht	"	"	546	177
"	"	Teherán	"	"	547	178
"	R	"	"	"	568	184
1263	"	Tabriz	"	"	569	184
"	"	Teherán	"	"	570-1	184
"	"	Mesh-hed	"	"	572	184



## II. INDEX OF MINTS.

MINT.	Metal	A H	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO	Page
ابرکوه Aberkúh	AR	928	Şafavis	Isma'íl I.	13	7
ابو شهر Abú-shahr	Æ	1122			4	213
"	"	1214 <sup>p</sup>			8	214
"	"	1239			9	214
"	"	1267 <sup>p</sup>			6	213
"	"	1270			7	214
"	"	12xx			10	214
"	"				5	213
"	"				11	215
"	"				12, 13	215
"	"		See بندر ابو شهر	Bandar Abú-Shahr	14	215
اردبیل Ardebíl	AR		Şafavis	Isma'íl I.	17a	267
"	Æ	1067	"	Abbás II.	38a	271
"	"	1123			21	217
ارض اقدس Arz-i-akdas	AR	1234	Kájárs	Fet-h-'Alí	522	170
ارض اقدس امام	"	1287	"	Naşir-ed-dín	635	205

MINT.	Metal.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
ارومی Urúmf	Æ	122r			24	218
	"	1249			22	217
	"				23	218
	"				25	218
استراباد Asterábád	Æ		Safavis	Isma'il r.	5	3
دارالمومنين	"		Kájárs	Muhammad Husan f.	415	129
"	"	1232	"	Fet-h 'Ali	517	169
"	"	1272	"	Násir-ed dín	606	196
"	"	1276	"	"	619	200
"	"	1282	"	"	627	202
"	"		"	"	645	207
اصفهان Isfahán	Æ	949	Safavis	Tahmásp r.	21	14
	"	955	"	"	22	14
	Δ	985	"	Muhammad Khudá banda	27a	19
	"	987	"	"	27a*	269
	"	997	"	'Abbás r.	28	21
	Æ	1039	"	Safi (r.)	34a	25
	"	1093(?)	"	"	35	25
	"	1064	"	'Abbás II	36b	271
	"	1082	"	Sulaimán r.	50	30
	"	1090	"	"	53	31
	"	1090 r	"	"	54	31
	"	1093	"	"	56	32
	"	1096	"	"	57	32
	"	1097	"	"	61	33
	"	1099	"	"	68-9	34-5
	"	109r	"	"	71	35
	"	1104	"	"	74	36
	"	1113	"	Husan	93	42
	"	1118	"	"	96	42
	Æ	1120	"	"	26-7	219
	"		"	"	27-31	219
	Æ	1121	"	"	97	43
	"	1123	"	"	98-9	44
	"	1127	"	"	102-4	45
	"		"	"	105	46

MINT.	Metal	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page
ایروان Eriván (continued)	AR	1132	Şafavis	Husain	126-7	51
	Æ	1132			50-1	224
	"	1133			53	225
	"	1136			47-8	224
	"	1160			37-8	221
	"	1176?			39	222
	"	1180			40	222
	"	1187			41	222
	AR	1216	Kájárs	Fet-h-'Alí	496	163
حجور سعد	"	1226	"	"	508	166
	Æ	1232			42	222
	"	124x			45	223
	"	12x4			59	226
	"				43-4	223
	"				54	225
	"				57	225
	"				58	226
بروجرد Borujird	Æ				60	226
الصره El-Başreh, Başreh امر البلاد بصره "	AR	1190	Zands	Kerím Khán	337	111
	AR	1190?	"	"	389	124
بغداد Baghdád	Æ	[10]45			61	227
	"				62	227
بندر ابو شهر Bandar- Abú-Shahr	Æ	1211?			16	216
	"	1221?			19-20	216-7
	"				15	215
	"				17-18	216

MINT.	Metal	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page
بندر بندر عباس? Bandar, Bandar 'Abbās?	Æ				63-4	227
بهبهان Behbehān	Æ	1256			65-8	228
	"	12xx			69	229
	"				70	229
بھکر Bhukkur	Æ	1156	Efshāris	Nādir	273-4	84
	"	1158	"	"	274a	84
پشاور Peshāwar	AR		"	"	272	84
تبریز Tabrīz	AR	929	Şafavis	Isma'il I.	15b	266
	"		"	"	8	4
	Æ	1051	"	"	93	234
	AR	1059	"	'Abbās II.	36	26
	"	1062	"	"	36a	27
	"	1066	"	"	38	27
	"	1069	"	"	39	27
	"	1070	"	"	40	27
	"		"	"	47	28
	Æ	1081	"	"	94	234
	"	1085	"	"	71	220
	AR	1087	"	Sulaimān I.	52	31
	"	1092	"	"	55	32
	Æ	1095	"	"	88-9	233
	AR	1099	"	"	70	35
	"	1110	"	Husain	90	40
	Æ	1112	"	"	92	233
	AR	1125	"	"	101a	272

MINT.	Metal	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE	NO	Page
تعلیس Tiflis (continued)	AR	1182 ?	Zands	Kerim Khán	365	119
	"	1183	"	"	373	121
	"	1184	"	"	376	121
	"	1189	"	"	381	122
	"	1190	"	"	390 3	124-5
توی Tui	Æ				100	236
[ت]یری 'Ira?	Æ				101 2	236
حلو Army mint	A	1172	"	"	325	106
حویره Huwaiza	AR	1017 ?	Safavis	'Abbás I.	32	23
	"		"	"	33	24
	"	1054	"	'Abbás II.	48	29
	"	1072 ?	"	"	49	29
	"	1084	"	Sulaimán I.	77-8	37
	"	1085	"	"	79-81	37
	"	1086	"	"	82	38
	"	1087	"	"	83	38
	"	1088	"	"	84	38
	"	1089	"	"	85	38
	"		"	" ?	86-7	38
حوی Khoi	A	1189	Zands	Kerim Khán	336	110
	Æ	1189			103	237
	"	1191			104	237

MINT.	Metal	A.H.	DYNASTY	PRINCE	NO	Page
حوی Khoi (continued)	A	1192	Zands	Kerim Khan	341	112
	R	1195	"	Ṣāḍik	428	135
	Æ	1209	"	"	105	237
	R	1210	Kājars	Ala Muhammad	451	146
	"	1226	"	Fet h 'Alī	513	168
	A	1232	"	"	471	154
	"	1234	"	"	472	154
	Æ	1241	"	"	107	238
دارالصفا	R	1266	"	Nāṣir ed-din	605	196
	Æ		"	"	106	237
دماوند Dumavend	R		Safavis	Isma'il I	17a	10
	Æ		"	"	108	238
Dahli			See شاه جهان آباد Shāh-jahān 'Abād			
رشت Resht	R		Safavis	Tahmāsp I	24a	16
	"	1098	"	Sulaimān I.	67	34
	"	1132	"	Husain	127a	51
	"	1139	"	Tahmāsp II	167	58
	"	1145	"	'Abbās III	209	70
	"	1161	Esfahāns	Shāh Rukh ('Alī Rīzā Series)	309	90
	"	1166	Safavis	Isma'il (III)	319	103
	"	1170	Kājars	Muhammad Hasān	410	128
دارالمرور	"	1178	Zands	Kerim Khan	354a	116
"	"	1181	"	"	360	117
"	A	1190	"	"	338-9	111
"	R	1211	Kājars	Ala Muhammad	452-3	146-7
"	"	1222	"	Fet h-'Alī	500	164
"	Æ	1233	"	"	109-10	238-9
"	A	1250	"	"	1-6	159
"	"	1255	"	Muhammad	545	177
"	R	1255	"	"	559	181
"	A	1262	"	"	546	177
"	"	1265	"	Nāṣir ed-din	578	187
"	"	1266	"	"	579	187
"	R	1280	"	"	626	202
"	A	1283	"	"	590	191
"	Æ		"	"	111	239

MINT	Metal	A. H.	DYNASTY	IRINCL	NO	Page.
شیراز Shiraz (continued) دار العلم	AR	1215	Kajars	Pet h 'Alī	494	162
"	"	1227	"	"	515	168
"	AR	1228	"	"	470	154
"	"	1246	"	"	536	174
"	"	1252	"	Muhammad	553	180
"	"	1254	"	"	558	181
"	"	"	"	"	574	185
صراجهه ركا Army mint	AR	1176	Zands	Kerīm Khan	353	115
طبرستان Tabaristan دار الملك	AR	1257	Kajars	Muhammad	561	182
"	"	1265	"	Nasir-ed din	602	195
"	AR	1273	"	"	583	189
"	"	1282	"	"	589	191
طهران Teheran	AE	1143			122	242
	AR	1179	Zands	Kerīm Khan	357	116
	"	1181	"	"	362	118
	"	[1212]	Kajars	Babā Khān (Pet h 'Alī)	457	149
دار السلطه	"	1213	"	Pet h 'Alī	489	160
"	"	1215	"	"	495	162
"	AR	"	"	"	462	151
"	AE	1222	"	"	123	242
دار الحلاله	AR	1235	"	"	523	171
"	AR	1242	"	"	478	157
"	"	1249	"	"	485	159
"	AR	1250	"	Muhammad	548	178
"	"	1255	"	"	560	182
"	"	1258	"	"	562	182
"	"	1259	"	"	564	183
"	"	1261	"	"	566	183
"	AR	1262	"	"	547	178
"	AR	1262	"	"	508	184
"	"	1263	"	"	570 1	184
"	"	1264	"	"	567	183

MINT.	Metal.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
طهران Teherán (continued) دار الخلافه	AR	1265	Kájárs	Násir-ed-dín	603-4	195
"	N	1268	"	"	580	188
"	AR	1272	"	"	607	197
"	"	1273	"	"	608-9	197
"	"	1274	"	"	612-3	198
"	"	1275	"	"	616-7	199
"	"	1276	"	"	621	200
"	N	1277	"	"	586	190
"	AR	1277	"	"	622	201
"	"	1281	"	"	628-31	202 3
"	Æ	1281	"	"	646-7	208
"	AR	1288	"	"	636	205
"	"	1288	"	"	637	205
"	N	1294	"	"	591	192
"	AR	1294	"	"	640	206
"	N	1295	"	"	593-4	192
"	AR	1295	"	"	641	206
"	Æ	1295	"	"	648-50	208
"	N	1296	"	"	595	193
"	AR	1296	"	"	642-4	207
"	N	1297	"	"	596-8	193-4
"	"	12xx	"	"	592	192
"	"				599	194
"	Æ				124	242
See ناصري Násiri						
قزوین Kazvin	AR		Safavis	Isma'il I.	18	10
"	N	987	"	Muḥammad Khudabanda	27a**	269
"	"	989	"	"	27a***	270
"	"		"	'Abbās I.	29	22
"	AR	10xx	"	Sulaimán I.	75	36
"	Æ	1114	"	"	130	244
"	AR	1130	"	Ḥusain	113	48
"	Æ	1130	"	"	125	243
"	AR	1131	"	"	122	50
"	"	1132	"	"	128	52
"	N	1134	"	Tabmāsp II.	145	55
"	AR	1135	"	"	159	57
"	"	1145	"	'Abbās III.	210	70
"	"	1161	Esháris	Sháh Rukh ('Alí Ríza Series)	310-1	96



MINT	Metal	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE	NO.	Page
گنجه Ganja	AR	1086	Şafavîs	Sulaimân I.	51	31
	"	1103	"	"	73	36
	"	1105	"	"	74a	36
	Æ	1106	"	"	168	253
	"	1106	"	"	177-8	255-6
	AR	1110	"	Husain	90a	41
	Æ	1116	"	"	179	256
	"	1123	"	"	170	254
	"	1132	"	"	173-4	255
	"	1149	"	"	169	254
	AR	1151	Esfhâvis	Nâdir	244	78
	"	1154	"	"	260	81
	Æ	1158	"	"	175	255
	AR	1163	"	Shâh Rukh	303	94
	"	1176	"	Khân of Ganja	417	131
	"	1177	"	"	418	131
	"	1178	"	"	419	131
	Æ	1181	"	"	171	254
	AR	1182	Zands	Kerîm Khân	369-70	120
	"	1184	"	"	377	121
	"	1187	"	Khân of Ganja	420	131
	"	1188	"	"	421	131
	"	1189	"	Kerîm Khân	384-6	123
	Æ	118x	"	"	176	255
	AR	1190	"	"	395-9	125-6
	"	1191	"	"	401	126
	"	1192	"	"	402	126
	Æ	1207	"	"	180	256
	AR	1214	Kâjârs	Fet-h-'Alî	491	161
	Æ	1215	"	"	181	256
	"	"	"	"	172	254
لاهور Lâhôr دارالسلطه	AR	1151	Esfhâvis	Nâdir	215	73
لاهیجان Lâhîjân	AR	1139	Safavîs	Tahmâsp II.	168	58
	AR	1213	Kâjârs	Fet-h-'Alî	459	150

MINT.	Metal	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
يزد Yazd (continued) دار العاده	AR	1214	Kájars	Fet-h-'Alí	492-3	161-2
" "	"	1216	"	"	497	163
" "	"	1232	"	"	519-20	170
" "	N	1234	"	"	474	155
" "	AR	1244	"	"	532	173
" "	"	1247	"	"	537	174
" "	"	1248	"	"	538-9	174 5
" "	"	"	"	"	541	175
" "	"	1251	"	Muhammad	551	179
" "	"	1253	"	"	557	181
" "	"	1277	"	Násir-ed-dín	623	201
"	Æ	"	"	"	• 196	261

## H. A. TITLES OF MINTS.

TITLE.	MINT
ارض اقدس امام	[مشهد]
ارض اقدس	[ " ]
امر البلاد	الحمره و بصره
ملدوه طمه	همدان
حصور سعد	ابروان
دار الارشد	(اروسل)
دار الزمان	كركمان
دار الزمان	(قم)
دار الحلاله	طهران
" "	شاهجهان امام (دهلي)
دار الدوله	دلمسانشاهان
دار السور	(بروجرد)
دار السعد	رندان
دار السلطه	اصفهان
" "	تبريز
" "	مشهد
" "	قم و س

- 186 السلطان شاه اسماعيل بهادر خان سده (۹) شاه كرنلا (۹)  
 السلطان الع اری فی سبل الله ابو المظفر اسماعيل بهادر  
 13 خان  
 14 سلطان شاه اسماعيل  
 16 شاه اسماعيل الصفوی  
 — (II) اسماعيل  
 Intro d, ابو المظفر اسماعيل شاه بن طهماسب شاه الصفوی  
 pp lxvii, lxxviii  
 — (III) اسماعيل  
 318—323 سده شاه ولایت اسماعيل  
 محمد المهدي, علي الرضا, جعفر see امام

## ب

- با  
 436 7 السلطان بابا خان  
 محمد see نابو  
 محمد خدا سده see بادشاه  
 (I) طهماسب, حسن, (I) اسماعيل see بهادر خان  
 (I) سليمان, سام, حسن, (III) اسماعيل see سده شاه ولایت  
 (II) عباس (I) عباس  
 (I) اسماعيل see سده (۹) شاه كرنلا (۹)

## ح

- جعفر  
 see Invocations امام جعفر الصادق

## ح

- حسن  
 Mottos محمد see حسن خان مالار

## —حسين

السلطان العادل الهادي الكامل الوالي ابو المظفر السلطان

ابن السلطان شاه سلطان حسين بهادر خان الصفوي

96

107 السلطان بن السلطان و الخاقان بن الخاقان

88, &c. ننده شاه ولايت حسين

115 كلب آستان على حسين

89-95, 144. See امير المومنين سلطان حسين

Distichs

سام بن سلطان حسين see

## —حسينعلى

(السلطان بن السلطان حسينعلى شاه قاجار), Introd., p. lxxiv.

محمد خداينده (i.), طهماسب (i.), اسمعيل see الحسينى

## ح

بهاذر خان, بابا see خان

## س

## —سام

275-6 بنده شاه ولايت سام بن سلطان حسين

## —السلطان

شاه رخ, حسين, بابا, (i.), اسمعيل, ابراهيم see السلطان

ناصر الدين, نادر, محمد خداينده, (i.) طهماسب

ناصر الدين, فتحعلى, حسين see السلطان ابن (بن) السلطان

فتحعلى, (بابر), (i.), اسمعيل see سلطان

محمد خداينده, حسين see as part of name سلطان

على الرضا see سلطان خراسان

عباس (۱۲) —

عباس ثانی 36, &c See Distichs

کلب علی عباس ثانی 47. See Distichs

48, 49 رده شاه ولایت عباس

عباس (۱۱۱) —

205—212 ظل حق عباس ثالث ثانی صاحبقرانی See Distichs

Distichs علی الرضا and عادل شاه see علی شاه

—علی شاه

(السلطان بن السلطان بن السلطان علی شاه قاجار), Introd  
p lxxiv

—علی الرضا

23 علی بن ابی طالب علیه السلام

27b, 27c علی ابی طالب علیه السلام

see Distichs, Invocations علی بن (اس) موسی الرضا

see Distichs علی موسی رضا

see Distichs, Invocations علی

see Distichs and Mints, مشهد امام رضا

see Distichs رضا

see Distichs سلطان حراسان

see Distichs شاه دیں علی موسی رضا

see Distichs مقتدای اسیر و حاس

see Invocations علی مراد حاس

غ

27a, 27a\*, 27a\*\*, 27a\*\*\* See  
محمد حدادده علام امام محمد مهدی آخ

(۱) صغی 34a See غلام صغی

(۱) طهماسب 23, 24 See علام علی بن ابی طالب آخ

27b, 27c See محمد حدادده علام علی ابی طالب آخ

ف

فان see فتحعلی

463—475, 501—524, 542—544 السلطان اس (بن) السلطان فتحعلی شاه قاجار

السلطان فتحعلی شاه قاجار 458—462, 488—490, 492—500,  
541

السلطان فتحعلی شاه 477

سلطان فتحعلی شاه 476

فتحعلی شه خسرو صاحبقران 478—480, 525—539

فتحعلی شه خسرو کشورستان 481—483, 485—487, 540

484 فتحعلی شاه

### ك

(I) طهماسب, حسن, (I) اسمعل *see* الکامل

*see* Mottoes, Invocations کربم جان

شاه رح *see* کلب آستان رضا

حسن *see* کلب آستان علی

حسن *see* کلب امر المومسن

شاه رح *see* کلب سلطان حراسان

(II) عباس *see* کلب علی

### ل

—لطفعلی جان

445 لطفعلی بن جعفر

### م

—محمد حداسده

سلطان محمد حداسده باد[شاه] علام علی ابی طالب علیه  
السلام 27b, 27c

سلطان محمد غلام امام محمد مهدی السلام علیه و آله  
ابو المظفر بادشاه بن طهماسب شاه الحسی

27a\*, 27a\*\*, cf 27a

غلام امام محمد مهدی .. باد[شاه] سلطان

27a\*\*\* الحسی

*see* Distichs [اتا] محمد

# V. INDEX OF DENOMINATIONS, MARKS AND FORMULAS OF GENUINENESS, ETC.

---

Kandahar 145-149 دو دينار

596 ده تومان

631, 640, 644 ربعی

629-643 یکپزار دينار

630 ۰۰۰ دينار

646, 648, 649 ۰۰ دينار

647, 650 ۰۵ دينار

---

19 عدل صوبہ طهماسب شاه

Mesh hed, 260. *See also* Distichs, Ádil Sháh.

576 فلوس رائج ممالك محمد شه و ايران



## VI. INDEX OF TYPES.

## A.

Antelope, running.—Kandahár, 145—149.

Ape.—Eriván, 55, 56.

## B.

Bird.—Urúmí, 24 ; Borujird, 60 ; Baghdád, 62 ; Khoi, 107

Boar (?) and lion.—Kermánsháhán, 160.

Bull, humped.—Tabríz, 88—91.

Bull, humped, on fish.—Tabríz, 92.

## C.

Camel.—Eriván, 53 ; Kandahár, 140-3.

Cock.—Eriván, 58.

## D.

Dragon.—Urúmí, 23.

Duck.—Ganja, 180.

## E.

Eagle, devouring partridge?—Hamadán, 195.

Elephant.—Eriván, 49—52 ; Tabríz, 93 ; Túi, 100 ; Tíra ? 102.

Elephant with Driver.—Kermánsháhán, 161 ; Mesh-hed,  
100—102.

## F.

Fet-h'Ali, *see* Sháh.

Fish.—Bandar-Abu-shahr, 20 ; Tíra ? 101, 102.

Fish, Bull on, *see* Bull.

Fishes, Two.—Kandahár, 152, 153.

Flower.—Kandahár, 154.

Sun, rayed.—Tchetsán, *pl.* 646—650; Abu-shahr, 8; Eriván, 46; Tabriz, 83—87, Tiflis, 97; Kúshán, 166; Mesh hed, 189.

## T.

Turtle.—Urúmf, 25.

## Z

Zu-l-fih ír, *see* Sabre, Two-bladed.

# COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE YEARS OF THE HIJRAH AND OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA

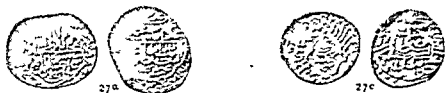
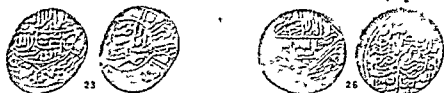
(This Table after Wustenfeld gives the current Christian day, the  
Muhammadan day beginning at sunset on the Christian day preced-  
ing Newstyle begins A D 1682 See Introd p xvi L for caution)

A.H	A.D		A.H	A.D	
900	1494	Oct 2	941	1534	July 13
901	1495	Sept. 21	942	1535	2
902	1496	9	943	1536	June 20
903	1497	Aug 30	944	1537	10
904	1498	19	945	1538	May 30
905	1499	8	946	1539	19
906	1500	July 28	947	1540	8
907	1501	17	948	1541	April 27
908	1502	7	949	1542	17
909	1503	June 26	950	1543	6
910	1504	14	951	1544	Mar 25
911	1505	4	952	1545	15
912	1506	May 24	953	1546	4
913	1507	13	954	1547	Feb 21
914	1508	2	955	1548	11
915	1509	April 21	956	1549	Jan 30
916	1510	10	957	1550	20
917	1511	Mar 31	958	1551	9
918	1512	19	959	1551	Dec. 29
919	1513	9	960	1552	18
920	1514	Feb 26	961	1553	7
921	1515	15	962	1554	Nov 26
922	1516	5	963	1555	16
923	1517	Jan 24	964	1556	4
924	1518	13	965	1557	Oct 24
925	1519	3	966	1558	14
926	1519	Dec 23	967	1559	3
927	1520	12	968	1560	Sept 22
928	1521	1	969	1561	11
929	1522	Nov 20	970	1562	Aug 31
930	1523	10	971	1563	21
931	1524	Oct 29	972	1564	9
932	1525	18	973	1565	July 29
933	1526	8	974	1566	19
934	1527	Sept 27	975	1567	8
935	1528	15	976	1568	June 26
936	1529	5	977	1569	16
937	1530	Aug 25	978	1570	5
938	1531	15	979	1571	May 26
939	1532	3	980	1572	14
940	1533	July 23	981	1573	3

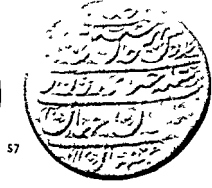
A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.
1182	1768 . . May 18	1232	1816 . . Nov. 21
1183	1769 . . " 7	1233	1817 . . " 11
1184	1770 . . April 27	1234	1818 . . Oct. 31
1185	1771 . . " 16	1235	1819 . . " 20
1186	1772 . . " 4	1236	1820 . . " 9
1187	1773 . . Mar. 25	1237	1821 . . Sept. 28
1188	1774 . . " 14	1238	1822 . . " 18
1189	1775 . . " 4	1239	1823 . . " 7
1190	1776 . . Feb. 21	1240	1824 . . Aug. 26
1191	1777 . . " 9	1241	1825 . . " 16
1192	1778 . . Jan. 30	1242	1826 . . " 5
1193	1779 . . " 19	1243	1827 . . July 25
1194	1780 . . " 8	1244	1828 . . " 14
1195	1780 . . Dec. 28	1245	1829 . . " 3
1196	1781 . . " 17	1246	1830 . . June 22
1197	1782 . . " 7	1247	1831 . . " 12
1198	1783 . . Nov. 26	1248	1832 . . May 31
1199	1784 . . " 14	1249	1833 . . " 21
1200	1785 . . " 4	1250	1834 . . " 10
1201	1786 . . Oct. 24	1251	1835 . . April 29
1202	1787 . . " 13	1252	1836 . . " 18
1203	1788 . . " 2	1253	1837 . . " 7
1204	1789 . . Sept. 21	1254	1838 . . Mar. 27
1205	1790 . . " 10	1255	1839 . . " 17
1206	1791 . . Aug. 31	1256	1840 . . " 5
1207	1792 . . " 19	1257	1841 . . Feb. 23
1208	1793 . . " 9	1258	1842 . . " 12
1209	1794 . . July 29	1259	1843 . . " 1
1210	1795 . . " 18	1260	1844 . . Jan. 22
1211	1796 . . " 7	1261	1845 . . " 10
1212	1797 . . June 26	1262	1845 . . Dec. 30
1213	1798 . . " 15	1263	1846 . . " 20
1214	1799 . . " 5	1264	1847 . . " 9
1215	1800 . . May 25	1265	1848 . . Nov. 27
1216	1801 . . " 14	1266	1849 . . " 17
1217	1802 . . " 4	1267	1850 . . " 6
1218	1803 . . April 23	1268	1851 . . Oct. 27
1219	1804 . . " 12	1269	1852 . . " 15
1220	1805 . . " 1	1270	1853 . . " 4
1221	1806 . . Mar. 21	1221	1854 . . Sept. 24
1222	1807 . . " 11	1272	1855 . . " 13
1223	1808 . . Feb. 28	1273	1856 . . " 1
1224	1809 . . " 16	1274	1857 . . Aug. 22
1225	1810 . . " 6	1275	1858 . . " 11
1226	1811 . . Jan. 26	1276	1859 . . July 31
1227	1812 . . " 16	1277	1860 . . " 20
1228	1813 . . " 4	1278	1861 . . " 9
1229	1813 . . Dec. 24	1279	1862 . . June 29
1230	1814 . . " 14	1280	1863 . . " 18
1231	1815 . . " 3	1281	1864 . . " 6

A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.
1282	1865 . . May 27	1301	1883 . . Nov. 2
1283	1866 . . " 16	1302	1884 . . Oct. 21
1284	1867 . . " 5	1303	1885 . . " 10
1285	1868 . . April 24	1304	1886 . . Sept. 30
1286	1869 . . " 13	1305	1887 . . " 19
1287	1870 . . " 3	1306	1888 . . " 7
1288	1871 . . Mar. 23	1307	1889 . . Aug. 28
1289	1872 . . " 11	1308	1890 . . " 17
1290	1873 . . " 1	1309	1891 . . " 7
1291	1874 . . Feb. 18	1310	1892 . . July 26
1292	1875 . . " 7	1311	1893 . . " 15
1293	1876 . . Jan. 28	1312	1894 . . " 5
1294	1877 . . " 16	1313	1895 . . June 24
1295	1878 . . " 5	1314	1896 . . " 12
1296	1878 . . Dec. 26	1315	1897 . . " 2
1297	1879 . . " 15	1316	1898 . . May 22
1298	1880 . . " 4	1317	1899 . . " 12
1299	1881 . . Nov. 23	1318	1900 . . " 1
1300	1882 . . " 12		



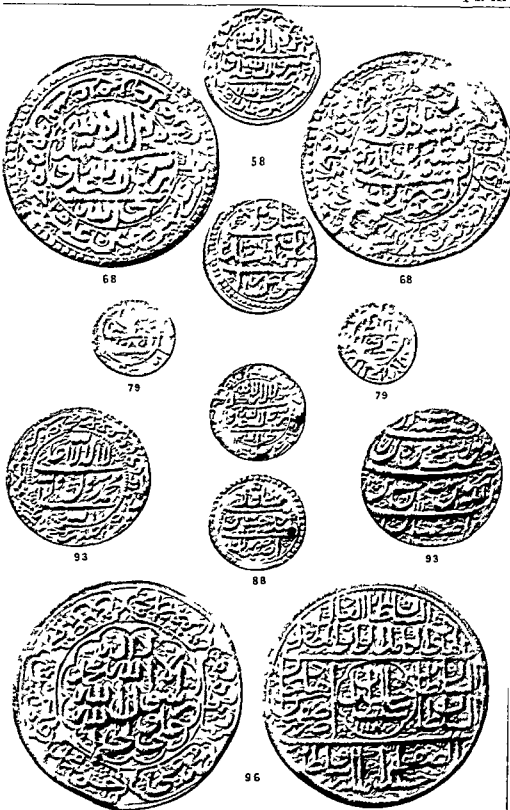


ŞAFAVIS—İSMÂİLÎ, TAHMÂSP I.  
MUHAMMAD KHUDABANDA



ŞAFAVIS—'ABBÁS I, ŞAFÍ,  
'ABBÁS II, SULAIMÁN I







97



99



99





103



103



108



108



131



115



131



131



146



149



184



188





193



197



198



201



203



204



205



208



213





214



215



218



221



222



229



247



252



263



272





275



277



287



288



291



292



293



294



310



312



313



314



ŞAFAVIS-SÂM:

EESHÁRIS - YÁDIL SHÁH LIDRÁHIM SHÁH





344



350



353



362



363



373



374



381



383



402







KÁJÁRS - MUHAMMAD HASAN KHÁN.  
AFGHÁN - ÁZÁD KHÁN  
KHÁN OF GANJA.



422



424



426



427



430



431



433



435



438



441



443



ZANDS—ABU-L-FAT-H-KHÁN, SÁDIK, 'ALÍ MURÁD,  
JAA' FAR, LUṬF-'ALÍ.



446



447



448



451



452



454



456



457



458



468



476





477



478



484



485



488



490



491



493



499



525



542





595



596



599



601



603



635



628



646

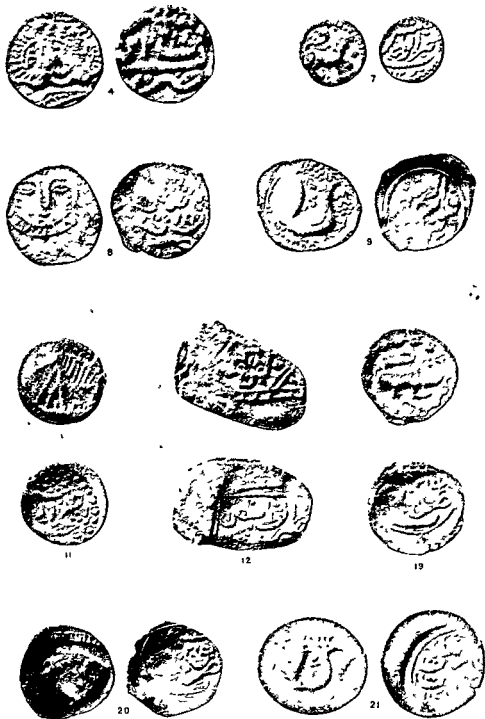


652

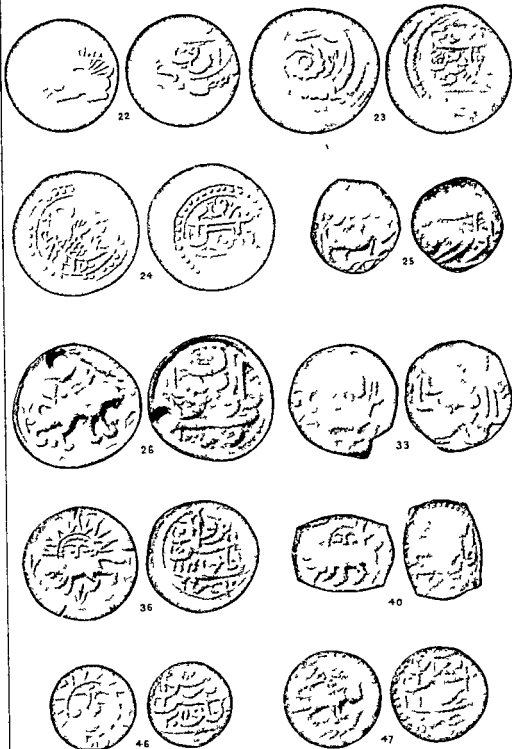


652

KAJÁR-NÁSIR-ED DÍN,  
TÍMÚRÍ - BÁBAR, (*Vassal of ISMA'ÍL I*)



COPPER  
ABÚ-SHAHR, ARDEBÍL



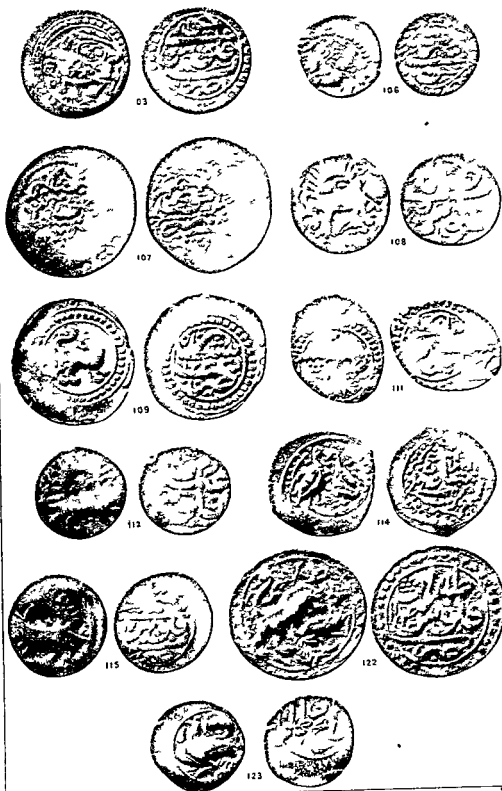
COPPER  
URÚMÍ, ISFAHÁN, ERIVÁN





COPPER

ERIVAN, BORUJIRD, BAGHDÁD BANDAR-'ABBÁS' BEHBEHAN



COPPER

KHOI, DEMÁVEND, RESHT, RANÁSH SÁÚJ-BULÁGH  
SHEMAKHÍ TEHERÁN



128



131



138



140



144



150



152



156



159



160



COPPER.

KAZVÍN, KANDAHÁR, KERMÁNSHÁHÁN.



66



67



73



75



80



81



82



87



92



95



196



COPPER

KÁSHÁN, GANJA, MÁZANDERÁN, MESH-HED, HAMADÁN,  
YAZD

